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GREENING'S  
HOME GROWN  
PRODUCTS

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CORDELIA  
TM

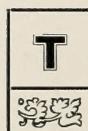
CATALOGUE OF  
**THE GREENING BROS. NURSERY CO.**

MONROE MICH.



#### OUR HUMBLE BEGINNING IN 1883.

It has been beautifully stated by Nicholas Rowe, one of England's foremost poets of the eighteenth century, that "The wise and active conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them; sloth and folly shiver and shrink at sight of toil and danger and make the impossibilities they fear."



HIS picture shows practically all of the resources with which we made our humble beginning in the year 1883. Standing beside the old wagon will be seen the two brothers, one with a shovel, the other with a hoe, with "Little George," our first horse and faithful servant, to the left in the picture. The old horse and wagon, the old plow and cultivator, a hoe and shovel, the humble cottage in the background, and thirty acres of land was a complete summary of what we had to begin with. We had no funds with which to start a business and borrowed money to make the first planting of trees. With the inheritance of grit, pluck and courage, we fought our way through dull times and against almost overwhelming competition.

Inspired by a dominating spirit to attain better achievements and higher purposes, we waved a parting salute to our contemporaries and their antiquities, ever seeking to improve our knowledge in the advancement of horticulture and the elevation of the nursery business to a higher standard.

**OUR ENVIRONMENTS IN EARLY LIFE** were not such as would tend to establish mental attainments of high order. Our father, who started in the nursery business in 1857, managed by hard work and close application, to give us boys a fair common school education, which maturity, experience and opportunity has gradually developed into business talent.

**"DON'T GIVE UP, BOYS"** is the password which has led us on to success. It was not until 1891 that we awoke, felt our possibilities and developed them. We did not shrink from conquering the many difficulties which presented themselves, up to that time, in a degree trying in the extreme. Many were the vicissitudes; frequent were the failures. A siege of sickness, lasting over seven years, was the lot of the junior member, Charles E.; two complete failures in our first plantings almost disheartened us, but we did not give up trying.

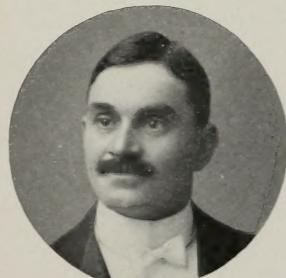
**MR. GEO. A. GREENING RETIRES FROM BUSINESS.** Wishing to retire from active business life, Mr. Geo. A. Greening sold out his entire interest in the business in the fall, 1902, to Chas. E. Greening, and is now enjoying a well earned competency in the city of Monroe. Previous to this, in the same year, the old business firm of Greening Bros. was merged into a stock company, for the sole purpose of perpetuating the business.

**GREENING'S EXECUTIVE STAFF—A Group of Hustling Workers**

F. DUVAL	F. YENTZ	E. VANDERHEYDEN	G. KAUSLER	A. PEARSALL
C. J. McCORMICK	R. M. SPERRY	CHAS. E. GREENING	B. J. GREENING	GEO. J. SCHAEFER

**PERSONNEL**

CHARLES E. GREENING,	-	-	President
ROY M. SPERRY,	-	-	Vice-President
BENJ. J. GREENING,	-	-	Secretary and Treasurer
FRANK YENTZ,	-	-	Superintendent of Field Work
C. J. McCORMICK,	-	Collections and Editor of the No. Am. Horticulturist	
GEORGE J. SCHAEFER,	-	Chief Clerk of Order Department	
ED. VANDERHEYDEN,	-	Chief Clerk of Shipping Department	
GEORGE KAUSLER,	-	Chief Mechanic and Engineer	
FRED DUVAL,	-	Foreman of Field Work	

CHAS. E. GREENING  
PresidentROY M. SPERRY  
Vice-PresidentBENJ. J. GREENING  
Sec'y and Treas.**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

CHAS. E. GREENING	ROY M. SPERRY	BENJ. J. GREENING
FRANK YENTZ	FREDERICKA GREENING	

Incorporated 1902

Capital Stock, \$100,000, all paid in



**GOLDEN JUBILEE OF J. C. W. GREENING AND WIFE.**

(Founder of the Nursery in 1857.)

A very rare occurrence is the celebration of a Golden Jubilee. Mr. J. C. W. Greening and wife, parents of the Greening Brothers (and founder of the nursery in the year 1857), in the presence of every child and grandchild, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in the city of Monroe on December 26th, 1903. A most remarkable incident of this occasion is, that all children and grandchildren born under this generation, together with their husbands and wives, took part in this celebration, all being in good health at the time and not a single death having occurred during the fifty years.

## INTRODUCTORY



**W**

ITH THIS BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF OUR CATALOGUE we again gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increased patronage which has been bestowed upon our firm in the past. Again the occasion presents itself to offer in this Catalogue in a condensed form a complete treatise on fruit growing and the management of a fruit garden, also the beautifying of the surroundings of a home, written by our C. E. Greening, so that any person of ordinary intelligence may plant and grow the various fruits and plants with success. In the preparation of this "Treatise" the author has been guided largely by his own personal experience and knowledge, and the information gathered from his experience as a lecturer on Horticulture.

**AS POOR BOYS WE MADE OUR MODEST BEGINNING** in 1883. We lacked money, experience, knowledge and education—and so did eleven boys who became Presidents. We had an inheritance of energy, alertness and self conquest and a willingness to learn and work, and above all a profound confidence in our ability. We think our achievements show a wonderful possibility "to win in open competition."

**MR. GEO. A. GREENING RETIRES FROM BUSINESS.** Wishing to retire from active business life, Mr. Geo. A. Greening sold out his entire interest in

Columbus discovered this country and "Flory discovered the Banana Apple."



**RESIDENCE OF CHARLES E. GREENING.**

In architecture this building is after the modern English type. It has a frontage of seventy-five feet and extends sixty-five feet to the rear. The interior is finished in selected polished Tennessee quartered white oak; French plate glass, conservatory, billiard parlor, fine library and private gas plant, a modern house with everything that will add to comfort and pleasure. An ideal home, amid charming groups of Spirea Van Houtii, stately maples, beautiful shrubbery and climbers.

the business to Chas. E. Greening, and is now enjoying a well earned competency in the city of Monroe. Previous to this the business firm of Greening Bros. was merged into a stock company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, all paid in.

**OUR NURSERIES ARE TO-DAY AMONG THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.** For several years our business has continued to double each year. Our motto, "to strive to excel," to go forward, to advance, to improve our conditions, has proven an unbounded success. Attention is called to our marvelous achievements in business, also the facilities and advantages for propagating high class Nursery Stock, so profusely illustrated in this catalogue.

**WE EMBODY IN THIS CATALOGUE** numerous illustrations, true photographs, actual and correct views of our **Nursery Grounds, Parks, Trees, Shrubbery, Drives, etc.** Those beautiful pictures tell their own story better than words—a story that can be read at a glance, a story so pointed as to appeal to an intelligent and enlightened people. However attractive those pictures may appear, they give but a faint conception of the grandeur and luxuriance of verdure to be seen at our Nurseries during the growing season.

**WE HAVE SPARED NO EXPENSE TO MAKE THIS CATALOGUE** the most complete of its kind. We believe that in point of beauty, useful information, correct descriptions, mechanical and typographical arrangement, this edition is unsurpassed by any similar publication.

**WE BELIEVE IN PROGRESS,** and for this reason we are devoting part of our efforts to the introduction and dissemination of **NEW FRUITS**, of high order and superior merit, and it is with a feeling of pride that we look back at our success along this line. We believe it is needless to mention the wonderful success attained in the introduction of **FOUR GREAT SPECIALTIES**, which we have introduced at an enormous cost; that grand apple, the **WINTER BANANA**, the finest and choicest of its kind; the **NEW PROLIFIC, BANNER PEACH** and **CONRATH RASPBERRY**, all fruits of the finest order, giving entire and universal satisfaction wherever grown.



**RESIDENCE OF BENJ. J. GREENING.**

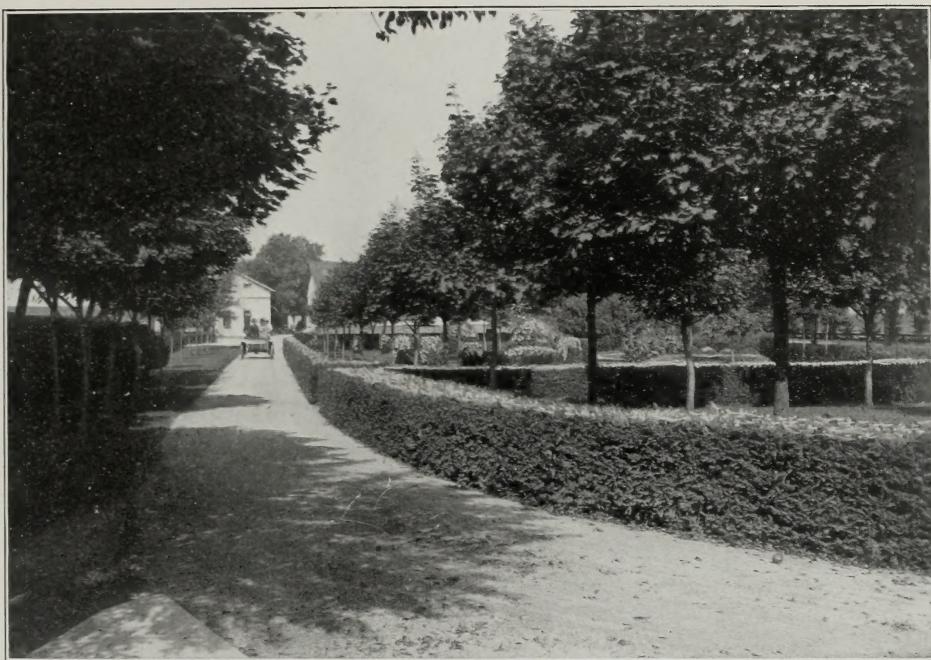
Residence, a structure of elegance and convenience; the interior is finished in selected Southern, polished, quartered Oak; French plate glass, conservatory, private gas plant, elegant porte-cochere; both interior and exterior being of latest modern architecture; all in keeping with the rest of the beautiful things, buildings and grounds to be seen at the nursery. In the foreground will be noticed a corner of that "beautiful east park" bordering Greening's Maple avenue, displaying a charming effect of landscape improvement very pleasing to the eye.

**OUR LATEST SPECIALTY, THE BRUSSELER BRAUNE CHERRY.** It is with a sense of utmost confidence that we are introducing this new variety. We predict for it a marked triumph. It is perfectly hardy, of Morello type, good quality, and above all good qualities, very late—in fact the very latest ripening cherry grown. It is in our opinion the most valuable variety ever introduced. Fruit of largest size, very rich, and in color a beautiful brownish red. (See colored illustration and description.)

**WE DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE READER** to the colored illustrations true to nature, of specialties and other valuable fruits of recent introduction, shown in this catalogue.

**GOOD TIMES. THE UNITED STATES LEADS.** The world was never so rich in opportunities for an enterprising man as it is to-day. This country is leading all others. Its vast resources in agriculture, its marvelous development in all industrial lines, its scientific triumphs—a result of the ambitions of an enterprising and progressive nation—is an achievement which cannot be comprehended, much less written. This country has never seen such activity in business and professional lines. Vast fields of enterprise are opening up in our new possessions—Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. As a fruit of our American spirit and unselfish love, the Cuban republic was born, and its flag now floats over the most beautiful island ever dedicated to liberty. The United States has become a world power of idea, of will and intellectual influence. American fruit, grain and manufactured articles are forcing themselves to the farthest corners of the world. Fruit is now a commodity of vast commercial value. Its consumption is largely on the increase. Foremost stands the American apple, the peach and the pear. The American farmer is gradually beginning to appreciate the importance of commercial fruit growing. With these conditions we look forward with encouraging prospects.

**PRESERVE THIS BOOK.** This book was prepared with great care, and at a large expense, and will be found a very valuable handbook. The information it contains is perfectly reliable, and aside from its rare beauty, it is worthy of being treasured with care and referred to with utmost confidence.

**A CHARMING SCENE.**

This photograph presents a scene of beauty such as is seldom seen. A section of our parks, showing fine Norway Spruce and Arbor Vite hedges, graceful and well kept driveways, Norway maples, groups of hardy flowering shrubbery, etc. These improvements will appeal to every owner of a home, but must be seen to be fully appreciated. Our private parks comprise nearly 1,000 feet frontage.

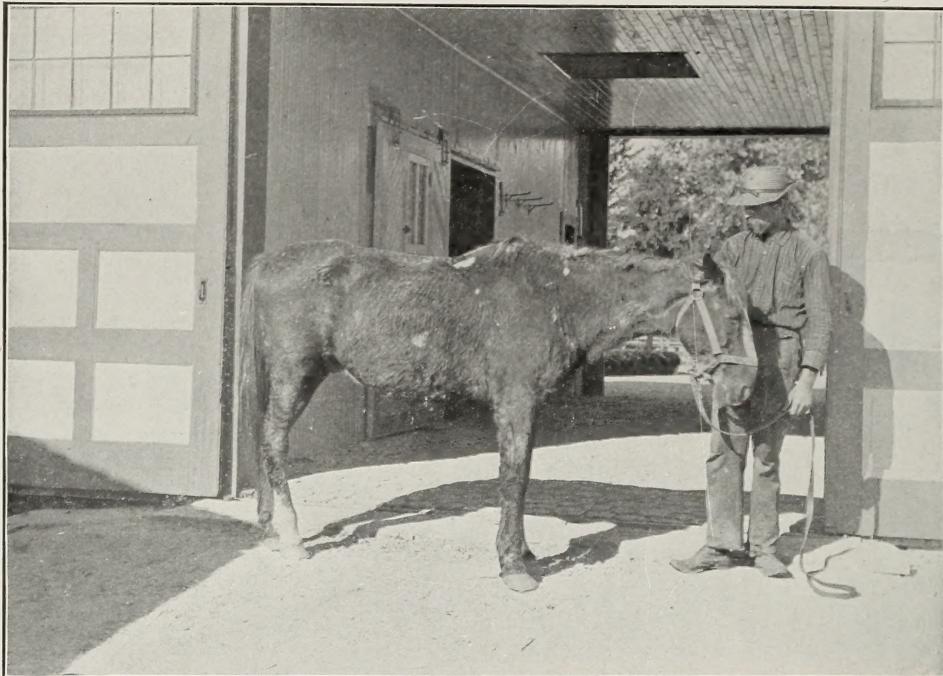
**OUR FACILITIES**  
**700 Acres of the**  
**& Richest Land &**

the La Plaisance Bay district, near Lake Erie, bordering on Plum Creek Bay. It is justly claimed that this parcel of land is one of the richest in America. It is well adapted to growing healthy nursery stock, producing large bunches of fibrous roots, straight and smooth bodies. A lovely, cool and healthful climate, where nature riots in wild luxuriance of production. The growth of trees is something wonderful, often from 5 to 6 feet in one season; the wood always ripening up thoroughly before winter. We have the additional advantage of natural irrigation, flowing wells of the purest water being obtainable in every part of our nurseries. This is supplemented by a perfect system of artificial drainage, so that we are not to any appreciable extent affected by the extremes of rain and drought.

**Our Extensive**  
**& Buildings &**

The yearly growth of our business requires the almost yearly erection of suitable buildings for the prompt and careful handling of our very large output of trees and plants. Having been burned out in 1892, which compelled immediate reconstruction, our present system is entirely new

and has every convenience known to the trade and which a lifelong experience could suggest. The system includes in the group our residences, offices, our mammoth storage buildings, etc., which add greatly to the convenience of the management, besides insuring careful supervision of our men, better attention to details and greater dispatch in transacting business. See illustrations in this catalogue.



**LITTLE GEORGE, OUR FIRST HORSE, AT 35 YEARS OF AGE.**

Our most faithful servant of bygone days, who ended his useful and historic life only a short time ago, at the remarkable age of 35 years. A nobler horse never lived. A truer beast never pulled a tug. Old and feeble, he was groomed and petted like a child. His memory recalls recollections of the past when, with shirt-sleeves rolled up, the two brothers with their devoted wives would be seen in the field wielding the plow and cultivator and hoe from early dawn to set of sun. And this, too, less than fifteen years ago.

### Careful Handling Skillful Packing

careless work and handling at the nursery. Trees are often allowed to lie exposed to wind and sun for days, and in many instances are shipped without necessary packing material to keep them in fresh condition while in transit. Such trees when received by the planter are worthless for transplanting, though hardly ever discovered by the planter until too late. We employ only the best and most faithful help for digging, handling and packing, and it is always done under our own personal supervision, in the most careful and skillful manner. The rule of keeping the stock fresh and moist all the time while under our care is strictly enforced. Our stock always arrives in good condition, even if shipped across the continent. The roots are always placed in a thick puddle of clay mud before packing them away into the boxes, bales or into the car, and are filled in with plenty of moist packing material to insure safe transportation to destination. In point of careful handling and skillful packing our system is unsurpassed.

### Mammoth Storage Cellars

We beg to call the attention of planters to a sad fact. We refer to the careless handling of nursery stock by nurserymen before shipment and the slipshod manner of packing. A vast amount of nursery stock reaches its destination in a condition fit only for the brush heap, as the result of

Owing to the rapid increase of our business, we were compelled to erect at great cost a group of mammoth storage and packing cellars, one of them being the largest and most costly of its kind in the world. (See illustration.) Trees are carefully stored away in these cellars, ready for early spring

shipment. All billing out and packing of orders is done inside the buildings with no possible chance for drying out of the roots. These buildings are centrally located, and represent a large expenditure of money.

**THE STABLES.**

These buildings embody every convenience of a first-class stable. There are separate apartments for carriages, automobiles, harnesses, etc. A well bred stock of horses is kept. Gas and water is supplied by our own plant. Conspicuous in the picture is the attractive front. Fine beds of hardy flowering shrubbery are planted up against the buildings, which gives a very fine effect during the summer months. The main entrance to the nursery grounds is shown herewith, laterals leading off in different directions. All of our driveways and roadbeds are constructed of crushed stone and covered with stone screenings.

**We Use Whole Roots**

In propagating trees we are careful to select roots of strongest growth, well branched and the hardest kinds. For apple we use **French Crab Roots**, noted for their strong, vigorous growing power and hardiness. In pear we use the French branched root of strong caliber. Japan and na-

tive pear roots are cheaper, and are used by many, but are no comparison to the genuine French root. In plum we use **Myrobalan Root**, which has been found to be far superior to Native, Mariana or St. Julien stock in more than one respect. In Cherry we use **Mahaleb Root** exclusively. It is the root recommended by Professor Bailey and other authorities as being far superior in hardiness and lasting power to Mazzard stock. For peach we use the genuine **Tennessee Natural Peach Seed**, which is gathered under contract at a large cost in the mountains of Tennessee, where they are found growing wild and where fungous diseases are unknown. Nurserymen will argue that cheaper seedlings, piece roots and peach pits obtained from canning factories are as good as whole roots, or natural pits, and in this way try to increase their gains, but it is at the expense of the planter. Our patrons wonder at the large clusters of roots on our trees. There are reasons, viz.: the use of strong, whole roots is one, and our very complete system of growing, another.

**Stock is Young, Vigorous, Smooth**

For good lasting results in an orchard, trees should be young, smooth, clean and healthy. The age at which our trees are usually ready for market is from two to three years old; peaches one year from the bud. At this age they have generally attained the required growth, both in body

and root. Parties ordering from us may depend on receiving young, healthy, thrifty and well rooted trees of strongest growing and fruiting power.



#### **GREENING'S SILVER MAPLE AVENUE.**

In our untiring ambition and passionate desire to improve and beautify our surroundings, we have not overlooked the public highway, and have paid out thousands of dollars for the improvement of the roads leading from the nursery to the city. About one mile of macadamized road, consisting of eighteen inches thickness of crushed stone, is largely the creation of our purse and enterprise. This avenue shown in the picture is the pride of the nursery. We do not know of a tree better adapted for roadside planting than the Silver Maple, if headed in occasionally while young.

#### **Digging Trees by Steam Power**

It is with a feeling of pride that we call attention to the half-tone illustrations in this catalogue showing our modern devices for digging trees by means of a steel blade made to run under the trees at a depth of twenty-four to thirty-six inches, and operated by steam power with cables.

The digging machine is covered by patents, and costs, with engine, cables and digger blade, about \$3,000.00. By this method of digging it is impossible to injure or bruise the roots as is frequently the case in digging under the old rule. How many trees are injured each year by careless work in digging trees a multitude of disappointed planters can best answer. How many nurserymen are there who exercise the proper care in this respect? But few, indeed. Those receiving our trees will please take notice of the large bunches of fibrous roots, a result of careful digging. The only excuse that can be offered for poor digging, short, mutilated and bruised roots, is careless work, cheap and unreliable help and poor management.

#### **HEALTHY STOCK Free from Disease and Insects Fumigation**

Blessed liberally by beneficent nature with a cool, healthy climate, our trees are free from diseases and injurious insects. Notwithstanding this fact, we have built a fumigating house in which all stock is thoroughly fumigated before being shipped away, with cyanide of potassium and sulphuric acid, which not only destroys all kinds of fungus, but also kills every insect of

any description. We pray the intending planter to make allowance for any apparent difference in price (should there be any), as it is in every instance more than made up by the high quality and purity of stock.



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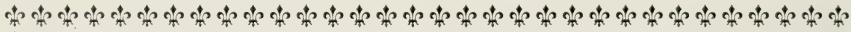
#### BEDS OF HARDY SHRUBBERY.

This cut illustrates the idea explained in our treatise on "Beautifying the surroundings of a home," herein contained, of planting shrubbery against the sides of buildings. The first to the left shown in the picture is a cluster of Golden Spirea, next farther back against the building a cluster of Purple Barberry, farther back along the building a mass group of mixed shrubbery. The bed shown in front is a mass bed of dwarf shrubbery such as Globe Flower, Deutzia Gracilis, Spirea Bumalda, Golden Syringa, nearly all of which may be pruned several times during the growing season for best results. Directly back of the dwarf bed a row of Weeping Locust may be noticed. This is one of the most attractive lawn trees in cultivation.

#### The New Nursery Law

Under a recent enactment of the Michigan Legislature, all nurseries within the State are required to have their nurseries inspected at least once each year by a State Inspector, whose office has been created under this law, and who is authorized to issue a certificate to nurseries found

free from scale or other injurious insects or diseases. The law also provides that all Agents, Dealers and Nurserymen engaged in selling nursery stock in this State must have a "State License." It also provides that each and every package containing trees or plants of any kind must have a certificate of inspection attached. Planters are requested to report all violations of said law to the **Nursery Inspector** at Agricultural College, Michigan.



#### Certificate of Nursery Inspection



This is to Certify, That I have examined the nursery stock of The Greening Bros. Nursery Co., Monroe, Michigan, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

L. R. TAFT,  
State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.  
Agricultural College, Michigan.





#### GREENING'S FORMAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

These gardens represent a perfect dream of beauty and elegance. They are the admiration of the most fastidious visitor, the ideal of the beautiful in tree, lawn, shrub, hedge, etc. The artistic arrangement of grounds and buildings, beautiful parks, handsome avenues, fine driveways and walks, our excellent system of waterworks, and numerous other things to be seen at the nursery, give an impressive example of what human energy and American spirit may accomplish in the course of a few years. These gardens mark the place where only a few years ago was a wet ravine with rail fences, burdocks, and a wild undergrowth of brush. It required thousands of loads of good soil and much thought and expense to resurrect it from a wilderness to its present condition.

#### Our Trees are Hardy

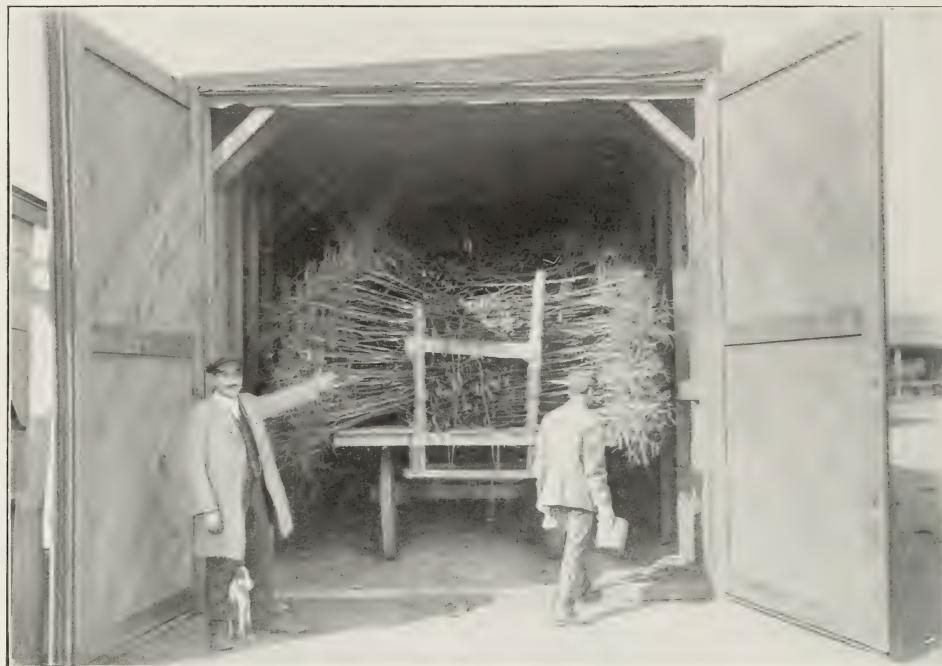
Our northern location is worthy of special mention. One of the great advantages so liberally bestowed upon us by nature is a lovely, cool and healthful climate; an atmosphere purified and tempered by the balmv breezes of Lake Erie, where fungous diseases are rarely

found. The soil is a rich black loam of wonderful fertility, very rich in nitrogen, and underlaid with a porous clay subsoil, eminently adapted to the production of hardy trees, etc. This locality is known as **The Garden of Michigan**. These facts no doubt to some extent account for the uncommon vigor of our trees and plants when afterwards transplanted. Our stock always ripens up thoroughly in the fall and goes into the winter without danger of being injured by severe frosts. A comparison will prove that our stock has not the willowy and watery, soft growth of Southern or Western grown stock, which no doubt accounts in a measure for the large and increasing demand for our Northern grown stock. The wood is firm and hard, the bodies strong, while the roots have strong forcing power. Such trees cannot fail to make good and profitable orchards.

#### Our Own Railroad Track

Owing to the enormous proportions of our annual shipments and increasing trade, and to avoid all possible delay in shipping, we have at great expense put in a private railroad track, branching from the Michigan Central Railroad. This track covers a distance of over 2,800 feet

and runs directly in front of the storage and packing cellars, thus enabling us to handle our shipments with much greater dispatch. An experienced railroad clerk is in charge of the shipping department, whose special business it is to trace consignments by telegraph until they reach their destination, so that there is but little delay in having the shipments reach their destination in the shortest possible time.



#### THE FUMIGATING HOUSE.

Pursuant to the requirements of the state law, we have built two large fumigating houses in which all stock is thoroughly fumigated before shipment, with Cyanide of Potassium and Sulphuric Acid as prescribed by law, which absolutely destroys all insects, also fungus in any form, without injury to the trees. A wagon load of steam dug trees, showing large bunches of roots, has been brought into the fumigator, and our chemist is in the act of putting in the charge of chemicals previous to closing the air tight doors. To the left in the picture appears C. E. Greening and his pet dog "Snipp."

#### Agents' License and Certificate

Every person who has any right to sell our Nursery Stock is provided with a "Certificate of Authority," signed by us and bearing the seal of our firm. The laws of Michigan require that each and every person growing or offering for sale in this State any nursery stock, must first obtain

a license from the state department and give a bond. All our agents are provided with such a license. In addition to the regular certificate we also furnish our agents with a special certificate to sell our specialties. Planters are cautioned against buying these goods from any person not having this certificate, properly counter-signed by our firm.

#### Largest and Best Nurseries in World

During the convention of the National Nurserymen's Association, held at Detroit, Mich., in June, 1903, about one hundred nurserymen, representing nearly every State of this country, also European nurseries, accepted an invitation for a trip to this city to visit our nurseries. After

having carefully inspected our nursery grounds, soil, mammoth blocks of trees, and admired our improvements and beautiful surroundings, they expressed their appreciation in loud terms. In the afternoon a sumptuous banquet was tendered the visiting nurserymen, and it was here that their thoughts were freely expressed as to their opinion of what they had seen at our nurseries. The unanimous verdict was given that we have superior advantages for growing high grade nursery stock; that in point of facilities and modern equipments our nurseries are in the lead of the best in the land. The remarkable progress made in a few years by our firm was pronounced as unparalleled in the history of nurseries.

**George Washington could not tell a lie; we can, but WE WON'T.**



**THE GRAFTING ROOM. HOME OF THE WHOLE-ROOT GRAFT.**

In this department the most rigid care and greatest perfection of detail in the work of grafting, tying, handling and storing the grafts is absolutely necessary to insure success. Here is the birthplace of the whole-root graft. The scions are cut late in the fall and together with the crab apple seedlings are stored in the cellars for grafting during the winter; only the strongest whole-roots are used. The tying is done with waxed cloth torn into strips. The grafts are carefully stored away in fresh sawdust and kept in the cellar at a temperature to produce granulation, so as to effect a union of the graft with the root, and are then planted out in the nursery rows in the early spring.

**This Catalogue an  
Instructor  
Preserve It**

may be referred to with utmost confidence. We believe that the present volume is the handsomest nursery catalogue, and the most reliable instructor, in circulation. It is also fully protected under the copyright laws of the United States and any infringement will receive prompt attention and the attached penalty. We embody in this catalogue our "Treatise on Planting, Spraying, Growing and Marketing Fruit," Etc., covering many pages and giving information on fruit growing sufficient to enable any person of ordinary intelligence to successfully manage a fruit garden or farm.

**Conclusion**

We have not made mention of the wonderful progress of our firm, but we will devote a page in this catalogue to giving a brief history of our humble beginning in the year 1853. It will be seen that we began business with practically no capital, and no resources except the knowledge inherited from J. C. Greening, the father of the present proprietors, who started in the nursery business in the year 1857, and who was the founder of these nurseries. The reason of our wonderful success is summed up in the following: "Fair and Honorable Dealing; Careful Management in Every Detail; Untiring Efforts to Please Patrons; Honesty and Integrity." These are the characteristics which constitute the fundamental principles of our business, and on these we solicit your patronage, kind reader, and at the same time invite you to a personal inspection of our stock at the nursery. Faithfully yours,

**THE GREENING BROTHERS NURSERY CO.**, Monroe, Michigan.

Have a conscience, don't put the small fruit at the bottom of the basket.



#### DIGGING TREES BY STEAM POWER.

Progress is the watchword of the American people. This progressive spirit has manifested itself in the invention of a tree-digging machine, by means of which all kinds of trees, ranging in size from the dwarf-growing kinds up to large shade trees 15 and 20 feet high, may be dug without the slightest danger of bruising or injuring the roots. As shown in the illustration the ground has been dug away directly back of the digger, exposing to view the steel blade and lifter of our modern tree-digger, running at the time under our mammoth block of whole-root apple trees at a depth of 30 inches. The cables drawing the digger run to pulley blocks stationed at the ends of the rows, thence on a rectangle to the machine operated by steam power, as shown on next page. Do not such methods appeal to an intelligent people? With these facilities we are able to furnish trees with abundant masses of fibrous roots, such as will grow and make splendid orchards of strongest fruiting power.

## To Whom It May Concern

**W**e, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending The Greening Bros. Nursery Co. of this city, each member of the firm being personally known to us for many years as men of business integrity and sterling worth. The marked success in building up in a few years so extensive a nursery business is largely due to their fair and honorable dealing and the energy, tact and ability in management. It has won the admiration and esteem of the community of this city and at large. They are giving their attention to the propagation and dissemination of new and worthy varieties of fruit, and their opinion on horticultural matters is considered reliable authority. They are responsible, and any representation made by them can be safely relied upon. We most cordially commend them as gentlemen worthy of confidence in business or private affairs.

H. A. LOCKWOOD, Circuit Judge.

CARL FRANKE, Judge of Probate.

F. B. WARREN, Cashier 1st Nat. Bank.

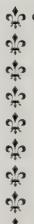
JACOB MARTIN, Mayor of Monroe.

GEO. SPALDING, Postmaster.

E. G. J. LAUER, Ex-Mayor and Merchant.

**DIGGING TREES BY STEAM POWER.**

The machine shown in our illustration is one which has revolutionized the work of digging trees in the nursery, and is a new and patented invention. The cost of the machine complete with engine, etc., is about \$3,000.00, weight over three tons; the power is supplied by a 16-horse power steam "Huber" traction engine. The machine winds up the cables and draws the digger blade under the trees at any desired depth up to 30 inches. Although the power applied is something enormous, yet one man has complete control of the machine and digger by means of levers attached to a powerful friction clutch so wonderfully arranged as to completely guide the digger working in the trees. How many trees are ruined by nurserymen in digging, a multitude of disappointed planters can best answer. Reader, let us convince you of the value of our trees by giving us a trial order. (See next page.)

 <b>References:</b> 	<b>R. G. Dun's Commercial Reference Book.</b> <b>First National Bank, Monroe, Michigan.</b> <b>B. Dansard &amp; Son, Bankers, Monroe, Michigan.</b> <b>Any of our patrons.</b> <b>Inquire of your banker whether we are responsible.</b>	
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### Notice to Correspondents



1. **ALL ORDERS ENTRUSTED TO US** by letter or otherwise will receive our prompt and most careful attention.
2. **PATRONS ORDERING BY LETTER** should write out their orders plainly on a separate sheet, and not in the body of a letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hustle of the packing season.
3. **ORDERS SHOULD IN ALL CASES** be sent in as early in the season as possible, before stock of the leading varieties is exhausted; this applies especially to those who wish to purchase large orders, or such as are to be shipped long distances.
4. **CASH MUST ACCOMPANY THE ORDER FROM UNKNOWN PARTIES,** or satisfactory references given. Remittances should be made either by Draft, Express or Postal Money Order or Registered Letter.



**THE OLD WAY OF DIGGING TREES.**

An every-day scene in digging time under the old method of digging trees with spades. The men have succeeded in lifting the tree, with a mighty effort so frequently necessary to pull the tree, but alas! the tree being rent from the ground with spade and force of muscle, the roots are badly broken and bruised and it will be seen that the man pulling the tree has lost his equilibrium at a critical moment. Thousands of planters will hail with delight the advent of modern tree digging. There can be no disappointment in planting our steam dug trees, as all the roots are intact and uninjured, not bruised, broken or crushed as is the case under the old method. Results—smiling patrons, more business, better orchards.

**5. WE WILL ASSIST IN SELECTING** varieties for those who are unacquainted with the character, growth and varieties of fruit, and will cheerfully offer our experience in suggesting suitable ornamental trees and plants for decorating lawns, parks and avenues. When selections are made by the purchaser, we shall give him the benefit of his choice, so far as we can. Should it occur that our stock of a certain variety has become exhausted, we will then—**only with the consent of the purchaser, however—substitute such varieties** as are in every respect equivalent in quality and time of ripening.

**6. IMMEDIATE NOTICE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO US OF ANY ERROR** in filling an order, as soon as received, so that we may at once investigate and rectify the mistake. No claims allowed unless made within five days after receiving goods.

**7. PACKAGES ARE DELIVERED** to the forwarders, without extra charge, carefully packed, after which our responsibility for safe transportation of the goods ceases.

**8. WE WARN DEALERS** against using this catalogue to effect their sales. Every salesman who has any authority to represent our nurseries is supplied with our "certificate and license," with our seal stamped thereon.

**9. WE DO NOT AGREE TO REPLACE FREE.** We do not believe in the policy of replacing stock which dies after transplanting from natural or other causes. Our experience in the past has proven that the practice of replacing free, has a tendency to encourage carelessness on the part of the planter, and also of marring to some extent the friendly relationship that ought to exist between the nurseryman and the planter. The most scrupulous care is exercised in the handling of trees from the time of digging until packed for shipment. No chance for injury to stock before shipment is possible under our system. With proper care but very few of our trees fail to grow.



**BLOCK OF TWO-YEAR STANDARD PEAR.**

The growing of standard pear for commercial trade has been a specialty with us for years. Endowed by Dame Nature with a temperate, even climate, devoid of extremes in drought and sudden severe changes of the weather, we are favored with advantages for growing the pear tree found nowhere else in America—a very broad claim, indeed. Nurserymen and planters, however, knowing our conditions will not dispute it. The pear tree is by all odds the most difficult to propagate and but few nurserymen are successful in growing it. Only the strongest whole-root, branched French pear seedlings grown especially for us in France are used. It will be noticed by the board indicator that some of the trees stood 9 feet high. When we take into consideration that several years ago it was thought impossible to grow a salable standard pear tree under 3 years, the success in our present system of growing pear may be better appreciated. With such trees it is our aim to secure permanent patrons.

**Our Guarantee**



In filling orders we always exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to label. Should a mistake occur, however, and some trees or plants prove untrue, we will either replace all stock proven untrue to name, or refund the money paid for it, after receiving proper proof thereof. Parties placing orders with us MUST do so with the understanding that WE SHALL NOT BE HELD LIABLE FOR DAMAGES in such case, further than the replacing of all stock proven untrue to name, or refunding the money paid for it : : : : :

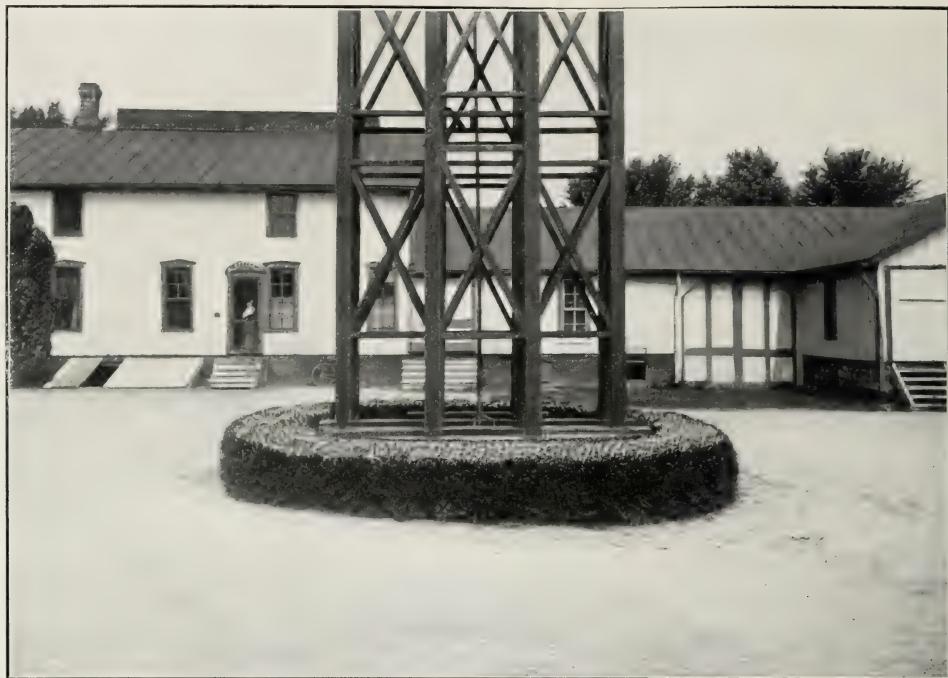
Good morals and a crop of Banner peaches go hand in hand.

**A BLOCK OF WHOLE-ROOT THREE-YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES.**

It would be a rather difficult matter for us to correctly describe the magnificent growth, the healthy and thrifty appearance of this block of trees. Visitors and even nurserymen declare that in point of size, smoothness and thriftiness they have never seen its equal. During the Convention of Nurserymen held at Detroit in 1903, about 100 nurserymen came down to visit us. After inspecting our nurseries they passed the unanimous verdict that we had superior advantages for growing nursery stock, also that in point of facilities and fine equipment our nurseries were in lead with the best in the land. The remarkable progress made in a few years by our firm was pronounced as unparalleled in the history of nurseries. Patrons may place their orders with us in perfect confidence of receiving the highest quality of stock. We will not send out any poor trees; we do not tolerate them on our ground.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself," persuade him to set out an orchard.





**NOVEL USE OF EVERGREEN HEDGE.**

This picture practically explains itself. It represents a skirting of Arbor Vitae hedging around the tower of our water tank, and incidentally introduces a novel idea of screening or covering objects of ragged appearance. A rear view of our spacious office building is also shown.

# GREENING'S TWENTIETH CENTURY GUIDE

IN FIVE CHAPTERS

By CHARLES E. GREENING

## A TREATISE ON FRUIT GROWING

**W**



E BELIEVE IN PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT, in ascending to the highest perch on the pedestal of modern horticulture. The strict attention given to business was not without its rewards. We are able herewith to present to the public, in condensed and handy form, a treatise on Horticulture, classified into five chapters. Chapter One—On Planting; Chapter Two—On Fruit Growing; Chapter Three—On Marketing; Chapter Four—On Spraying; Chapter Five—Beautifying the Surroundings of a Home. This information is gathered from our extensive experience as nurserymen and fruit growers, and can be referred to with the utmost confidence. The information given on fruit growing is, we believe, sufficient to enable any person of ordinary intelligence to successfully manage an orchard or fruit garden. It has been the policy of nurserymen in the past to take all they could get out of their patrons and to give as little as possible in return. In presenting this work, which has been prepared with much thought and under considerable expense, we aim to show our liberal policy of dealing with our patrons. We have confidence in the American people and believe that they will appreciate the efforts of the author in preparing this work. Any information desired, aside from that given in this treatise, will upon application receive our most scrupulous attention. Suggestions in laying out an orchard or planning any home or landscape improvement will be cheerfully given.

**A COZY CORNER IN GREENING'S FORMAL GARDEN.**

The architectural character and general arrangement of these grounds present an attractive and picturesquc appearance. As will be seen the use of shrubbery and hedges is largely employed in the arrangement of these gardens. Beds of Spirea Bumaldi, Spirea Van Houtii, Hydrangeas, Red Snowberry, and Cannas, are shown in the picture, likewise Tom Thumb evergreens, Arbor Vitæ hedges, Catalpas, Camperdown Elm, Linden, etc. The general composition of these gardens presents some good material for study in landscape work.

## Chapter One

## TREATISE ON TRANSPLANTING, SOIL PREPARATION, PRUNING, &c

### Preparation of Soil Before Planting

under before planting. A green crop turned under, such as peas, corn, buckwheat, cow-peas or clover, will be found of inestimable benefit. Soils rich in plant food, such as new land, old meadows or pasture lands, require little if any manure at planting time; such lands should, if possible, be planted to hoed crops the year before. The orchard being planted for a lifetime, care in preparing the soil and selecting land adapted for the purpose should not be overlooked. Work the land deep and thoroughly before planting. If in a yard where a plow cannot be used, have the ground spaded deep for several feet around, and mix in with the soil some thoroughly rotted manure. Drainage on wet soils is necessary; orchard trees will not thrive on wet lands.

### Selecting a Site for an Orchard

and makes the soil loose, fertile and warm. It is a mistake to plant fruit on low, wet lands. Apples, peaches, plums, quinces and cherries succeed best on a gravelly or light soil, while pears and grapes will do best on heavy soil.

In the matter of selecting a site for one or more kinds of fruit, the question of soil and location is of prime importance. An elevated location having good surface and air drainage is in most instances preferable to level lands. Underdrainage on level lands is necessary for good results,



#### BLOCKS OF TREES BY THE MILE.

Some of our blocks of trees are over a mile in length. The scenery in summer along the three main nursery driveways is attractive beyond description. The rich, glossy foliage of well-grown trees waving in the breeze, the beautiful roses, shrubbery in variegated colors, blooming by the thousands, stately ornamental trees and many new and rare species of evergreens, present an appearance which can not fail to bring forth exclamations of wonder and admiration from any visitor. While the public at large is not permitted to use these driveways as a thoroughfare, visitors who come to see the nurseries are privileged to go anywhere they please provided they do not disturb anything or annoy the men at work. A drive through these nurseries is a privilege which no visitor to this city should fail to avail himself of.

#### Varieties to Plant

The selection of varieties is very important. Mistakes in selecting varieties have been made by the best and most experienced fruit growers. It is well to observe and profit by the experience of others. With most varieties it is purely a question of locality and soil. Experience in many

things is the best teacher. We must make use of the experience of others, who have gone over the road and paid the bills for such experience. In planting an orchard for market, it is well to consult for advice those who have experience and knowledge, observing carefully the success and failure of varieties fruiting in your vicinity. It is also well to consult a reliable nurseryman, and in this connection we cheerfully offer our services. Our extensive Experimental Orchards, our wide range of experience and knowledge in growing fruit for market, enable us to give good advice to planters. We will answer all questions in this respect honestly and fairly. Planters may consult us with the utmost confidence.

#### The Best Trees to Plant

The best trees to plant, irrespective of climate and location, are such as are grown in a cool and temperate climate. The great State of Michigan is noted far and wide for its cool, moderate and healthy summer climate, making it the most popular health resort of the Northern States; also for its great fruit growing industry. Being surrounded on three sides by the waters of the great lakes, it has the most favorable climatic conditions for the growing of hardy and healthy nursery stock. Trees grown in this climate are hardier and better adapted for transplanting than those grown in milder climates, and will make lasting and profitable orchards.



#### OUR GROUP OF CHAMPION BUDDERS.

An aggregation of skilled workmen in the art of budding trees. A small army of active people selected from the most reliable, skilled and intelligent help at the nursery. With this force we are able to bud about 48,000 trees per day. The budding season usually opens about July 5th and closes the latter part of September. One would hardly believe it possible for one man to insert 5,215 buds in ten hours' work, yet this remarkable feat was accomplished last season by one of our budders, with a growing record which proved to be about 90 per cent., thus breaking all previous records. Twenty years ago 1,000 buds per day was considered a big day's work for an experienced budder; to-day our budders average about 3,000 trees per day. Pray, have we kept pace with the progressive movement of the world? Have we improved our conditions?

#### Distances for Planting

Apples . . . . .	30 to 35 feet apart.	Grapes . . . . .	8 feet apart.
Pears, Standard . . . . .	16 to 20 feet apart.	Gooseberries . . . . .	4 to 6 feet apart.
Pears, Dwarf . . . . .	12 to 16 feet apart.	Currants . . . . .	4 to 6 feet apart.
Cherries . . . . .	16 to 20 feet apart.	Raspberries, Red . . . . .	2 x 7 feet apart.
Plums . . . . .	16 to 20 feet apart.	Raspberries, Black . . . . .	3 x 7 feet apart.
Peaches . . . . .	16 to 20 feet apart.	Blackberries . . . . .	3 x 7 feet apart.
Quinces . . . . .	12 to 16 feet apart.	Strawberries . . . . .	1 x 4 feet apart.
Apricots . . . . .	16 to 20 feet apart.		

#### Number of Trees and Plants to an Acre

At 4 feet apart each way . . . . .	2723	At 16 feet apart each way . . . . .	170
At 5 feet apart each way . . . . .	1742	At 18 feet apart each way . . . . .	134
At 6 feet apart each way . . . . .	1210	At 20 feet apart each way . . . . .	109
At 8 feet apart each way . . . . .	681	At 25 feet apart each way . . . . .	70
At 10 feet apart each way . . . . .	435	At 30 feet apart each way . . . . .	50
At 12 feet apart each way . . . . .	302	At 33 feet apart each way . . . . .	40

#### Care Before Planting

Immediately after receiving your trees or plants from the nursery, moisten thoroughly and wrap or cover to prevent drying out. Bring them home at once and heel in without delay. Cover all the roots good and deep and moisten the soil if necessary. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries should be kept in cellar well dampened until ready to plant. Do not permit the stock to become injured by exposure at any time before planting.

#### Root Pruning Before Planting

and currants should be carefully pruned before planting. Use a sharp knife and remove all the broken and bruised roots. Cut back all roots from the under side, leaving roots from six to ten inches in length. With most of our ornamental trees, and especially evergreens, as little root area should be cut away as practicable.

**It is sharper still to have no Winter Bananas to eat.**



**CHAS. E. GREENING'S FAMILY "AUTOMOBILE."**

The details connected with the management of the outdoor work of a large nursery are such as can only be appreciated by those familiar with this kind of work. The spring months—the shipping and planting season—is a time of greatest activity and hustle; the summer to weed, cultivate, prune and bud is a routine of care and vexation; the autumn a period of mental and physical strain. With his elegant new automobile C. E. Greening is able to combine pleasure with business. It enables him to make a quick circuit of the vast nursery grounds and to bring visitors back and forth in royal style and with dispatch. In the picture is shown Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Greening and their five children.

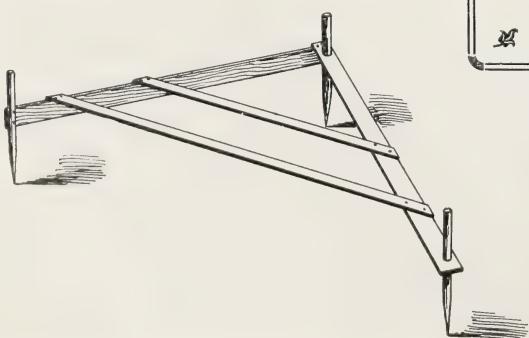
**Crown Pruning at Planting Time**

The work of pruning the tops of trees may be done either before or after planting. If done after planting, care should be exercised not to loosen the trees in the ground. We advise top pruning of grapes and small fruits after planting.

**Pruning Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry.**

Prune off all branches except the upper three or four; these cut back to spurs about six inches in length. Good judgment is necessary in selecting branches for the crown, such as will form an evenly balanced head.

**Pruning Peach Trees.** Cut back the entire top to three feet from the ground after being planted; prune off all branches, leaving four or five spurs of about two inches at the top. In other words, trim to a straight whip with a few spurs at the top, two inches long. Peach trees of smaller grades should be headed six inches lower.



**The Planting Square**

A wooden square is made out of fence boards eight feet long, dressed and perfectly straight, and these are nailed so as to form a true triangle. No matter what the shape of the field is, always begin staking out on a true square, and for this purpose the planting square will be of excellent service. By sighting across the field over the stakes on the planting square, a perfect square of the orchard is obtained.

Three of a kind beats two pairs, but the C. de Nantes beats all pears.



**THE FLYER "BAB," PROPERTY OF CHAS. E. GREENING.**

There are times when the busy man should cast aside his business cares and do something to relieve the strain of business requirements, something which will furnish pastime, recreation and rest for his weary soul and body, something which will bring to him renewed enjoyment of life. Situated as we are on the beautiful shores of Lake Erie, it is not at all strange that we should seek recreation and pleasure during the hot summer months on the billowy waves of the Great Lakes. The "Bab" is the property of Chas. E. Greening, who with his family spends his summer vacation cruising on the lakes. She is built on a new plan, having a torpedo stern. The "Bab" was originally designed for a racing yacht. Her dimensions are 59 ft. over all, with 7½ ft. beam. She has a fore and aft cabin, engine room, toilet and wash room, pantry, refrigerator, electric light plant, a thousand candle-power search-light, and is finished throughout in solid polished mahogany. She has been entered in nearly all the big power boat races during the past three years and has never been beaten in a race. She broke her own record the past summer in a race by developing a speed of 16 miles in one hour and eleven minutes. She is equipped with a 20 horse-power cylinder quick-acting gasoline engine and is a safe and seaworthy craft.

**Staking Out the  
Orchard**

After the field has been squared up and stakes placed at each corner of the field, stretch a rope or strong wire from stake to stake around the outside, staking the distances the trees are to be planted along the wire, and proceed in this way until you get around the field. The wire line

is the most practical, as it will not stretch. The most practical way of using the wire line is to have a rim soldered at such distances apart as it is desired to plant, all along the wire, and in staking out, drive a stake exactly at each rim.

**Heeling In Before  
Planting**

Dig a trench fifteen to eighteen inches deep, loosen the lower band of a bundle, wet the trees thoroughly, place them into the trench and cover carefully, pressing the ground down with the foot. Trees which are received in the fall for spring planting, should be heeled in during the winter

eighteen inches deep, placing the trees at an angle of forty-five degrees, opening up the bundles and being careful to fill the soil well in among the roots. The trees thus heeled in should be well banked up over winter and planted out early in the spring. For heeling in over winter select a place where water will not stand, away from buildings and meadows, out in the open field, where mice will not injure them. Heeling in over winter applies to tender trees and plants, especially peach trees. At least two-thirds of the bodies should be covered. Cover trees after heeling in, with evergreen boughs if obtainable. Some fruit growers prefer fall shipment, and heeling in over winter; the advantage claimed is in having the stock for very early spring planting. We recommend spring delivery and planting, because we can guarantee to bring the trees to the planter as early in spring as it is advisable to plant.

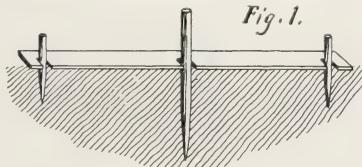


#### A BLOCK OF BANNER PEACH TREES.

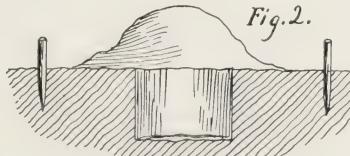
Here we show a block of peach trees, representing five months' growth from bud, of salable size, all pruned up ready to be dug with the steam digger. In this climate peach trees make a strong, hardy, healthy growth, and ripen up their wood early in the fall. Insects and fungous diseases on peach trees are things unknown in this locality. The most scrupulous attention is given the varieties so as to have them pure and true to name. A new method of pruning has a tendency to make the body smooth and symmetrical; all have straight leaders and in this respect are above comparison with Eastern or Southern grown peach trees, which are frequently very forked, crooked and knotty. The trees shown are of the Baumer variety, a peach ripening after Late Crawford, and which has very superior qualities over other late ripening varieties. See colored illustration and description.

#### The Planting Board

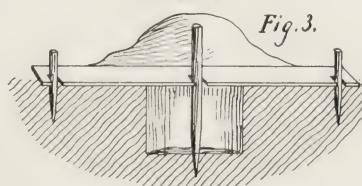
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



This is a board six inches wide and about five feet long, notched as shown on the picture. The purpose of the planting board is to prevent the orchard from being planted out of square. In digging the hole place the board at the middle notch against the stake, and drive small stakes in end notches as shown in Fig. 1. Next remove board and dig the hole, leaving end stakes in place, Fig. 2. After the hole is completed replace the board in two end stakes, placing the stake in position as shown in Fig. 3. The idea in using this device is to get the stake exactly in the place where it stood before digging the hole. In planting, set trees close against the stake, and always on the same side of the stake throughout the field, and your orchard will be perfectly straight in every direction.

#### Planting the Trees

After the soil is well prepared, a hole should be dug large enough to admit the roots in their natural position, say two feet square and twenty inches deep. The earth to fill in and about the roots should be well pulverized; then fill the hole with loose earth so as to bring the tree about an inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, fill in fine mellow soil between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their

inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, fill in fine mellow soil between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their

The Banner peach and Banana apple are the two eyes of the fruit grower,



**BLOCK OF WHOLE-ROOT TWO-YEAR-OLD CHERRY TREES.**

Constantly having in mind the growing of the best that the judicious expenditure of time and money can bring forth, we have given some attention to the study of fruit tree seedlings used in our business for propagating. As a result of our experiment, we have selected from among the various species of cherry seedlings the "Mahaleb," noted for its hardiness, vigor of growth and strong fruiting power. In the illustration above will be noticed a strong, thrifty growth, such as is rarely seen in a nursery. Whole-root Mahaleb seedlings of strong caliber were used in this block. The soil is a heavy black loam, underlaid with a porous clay subsoil, very rich, thoroughly underdrained, and eminently adapted for growing trees. This is supplemented by a perfect system of spraying for the prevention of any possible fungus and the destruction of insects. Can there be any doubt as to our ability to grow good trees under such circumstances?

natural position and packing the soil carefully around them. Fill to the top and press down the earth around the tree with the foot; throw a bucket of water around each tree to settle the ground, and scatter a little soil on top to prevent baking. **Spring Planting**—Level the soil around the tree after spring planting. **Fall Planting**—Bank up against the tree after fall planting, and remove to a level in spring. **Mulching**, with a covering of straw manure or leaf mould after planting, is highly beneficial and will often save the tree in dry seasons. Dwarf Pear should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

**Planting  
¤ Grape Vines ¤**

Plant 8x8 feet apart for trellis and 6x8 feet for stake culture. Dig holes same as for trees. Place the vine in the hole so that the first bud next to the stem will come on a level with the surface; spread the lower layer of roots in their natural position, fill in the earth and press

down the soil firmly with the foot; then spread the second layer of roots, fill in the balance of the hole and press gently with foot. After planting trim the vine back to two buds. A strong stake four feet long should be driven in at each vine to support the canes the first two years.

**Planting  
¤ Small Fruits ¤**

The soil should be mellow and rich. Plant Red Raspberries 2x7 feet apart; Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, 3x7 feet apart. Conrath and Columbian Raspberries, on account of their vigor of growth, should be planted 4x8 feet apart; Currants and Gooseberries, 4x6

feet apart; Strawberries for field culture, 1x4 feet, and for garden, 2 feet apart. Plant small fruits about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, except strawberries, which should be planted so as to leave the crown even with the surface—too deep planting will smother the plant. Spread the roots, in planting small fruits, as much as possible, and press the earth over the roots firmly with the hand. If planted in the fall, cover with coarse straw manure to prevent the plants from being heaved out during the winter. After planting, cut back the tops to four to five inches from the ground.

And the New Prolific peach is his radiant face, beaming with joy,

**PROMINENT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES VISITING OUR NURSERIES.**

Over 500 prominent Horticulturists who visited our Nurseries in 1898, bringing their own band.



Lucas County Horticultural Society; Lucas County Floricultural Society; Lenawee County Horticultural Society and the Civic Improvement Society of Monroe, Mich., visiting our nurseries  
June 19th, 1902.



The Michigan State Horticultural Society visiting Greening Bros.' Nurseries Oct. 8, 1901.  
The three groups above shown are photographs taken on our grounds and represent gatherings of Horticultural Societies who came for the purpose of visiting and inspecting our Nurseries, seeing and admiring the beautiful and expensive improvements such as can only be found on our grounds. What they saw is expressed in the remarks made by some of the leading members of the society during and after the tour through the Nurseries.

**HERE IS WHAT THEY SAID.**

"I never believed these Nurseries were so extensive."—"The healthiest and smoothest trees I have ever seen."—"What perfection of detail on every hand."—"Such rich and glossy foliage."—"What a grand invention, the Steam Tree Digger—such fine roots I never saw."—"What wonderful progress these people have made."—"What immense quantities of trees, extending for miles."—"There is no evidence of any disease or injurious insects."—"If I were to buy thousands of trees I would get them from this Nursery."—"I never heard of any yellows in this section," says Prof. Taft. "These people are certainly among the most successful Nurserymen in this country."—"The nature of that soil and the way it is prepared can only produce the very best trees; not a weed to be seen on these extensive grounds covering over 700 acres."—"What elegant and costly buildings and beautiful parks."—"I shall never forget this trip; it has been one of the greatest enjoyments of my life to visit these grounds."—"All that is represented in their catalogue and more too."—"They deserve success and are getting it."—Etc., etc.

Some of these visitors, to whom we respectfully refer the public: President R. M. Kellogg, Three Rivers, Mich. Secretary C. E. Bassett, Fennville, Mich. Prof. L. R. Taft, Agr. College, Mich., Sec. Ohio H. S.—W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville, O. C. J. Monroe, South Haven, Mich. L. B. Rice, Port Huron, Mich. C. B. Welch, Douglas, Mich. Prof. U. P. Hedrick, Agr. College, Mich., etc.

And the Conrath Raspberry is the source of his success and wealth.



FRENCH  
PEAR

C.  
D. NANTES

KIEFFER

KOONCE



#### **LOADING A CAR OF GREENING'S TREES.**

Fig. 1 illustrates the loading of a car of fruit trees for a large order, on our railroad siding directly in front of the mammoth packing cellar. Fig. 2 shows the end bumper of the railroad siding, the rear of the office building and horse barn, the water works tower, the wind mill and gasoline engine pumping station. The water works tower is the highest structure on the premises, and furnishes water pressure sufficient to throw a stream of water over any of the buildings.

### **Planting Ornamental Trees**

should not be headed in. Care should be taken to prune the tops so that the trees will make a well balanced and uniform top. The forming of the crown is regulated entirely by the pruning. On some kinds of trees it may be necessary to tie the tree to a strong stake to hold it firmly in its place. Wrap the trunks of Maples with building paper, four or five feet from the ground up, to keep out borers. Irrigate in dry seasons.

### **Evergreens**

in the soil. Shade the trees with cloth, burlap or paper to prevent the hot sun from striking the tree, for the first two or three weeks, or until the tree starts to grow.

### **Planting and Pruning Shrubbery and Roses**

a well balanced head, and cut back one-half of top. All sprouts growing out of the ground on roses should be removed as soon as discovered, and should be cut close to

Plant same as fruit trees, except that larger holes should be dug to accommodate the roots. The ground should be pressed down firmly over the roots with the foot. Two-thirds of the tops should be cut off on all ornamental trees, except Cut-leaved Birch and Horse Chestnuts, which

Soak the ground thoroughly after planting,

and apply a thick covering of straw manure over the surface, around the tree, to retain moisture in the soil. Shade the trees with cloth, burlap or paper to prevent the hot sun from striking the tree, for the first two or three weeks, or until the tree starts to grow.

Make the soil rich by applying well rotted barnyard manure, which should be worked in with the soil. Trim off all the ends of roots; plant shrubbery two inches and roses three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, pressing the ground firmly over the roots. Cut back tops on roses, leaving four inches above ground. On shrubbery trim up lower branches so as to form a

**LARGEST SHIPMENT OF TREES ON RECORD.**

The largest shipment of fruit trees ever made in the world was made by us on April 2nd, 1903. The shipment consisted of thirty-two furniture cars filled to the top with Greening's trees, all packed in bulk, each order being separated with rope partitions. The entire train load, consisting of about 263,000 fruit trees, largely peaches and apples, went to points along the fruit belt of Michigan. This picture was taken while the train was pulling out of our siding leading from the M. C. R. R. track to our packing cellars, a distance of over one-half mile. Thus we demonstrate the magnitude of our facilities in the handling and shipping of trees.

the stalk so as to prevent further sprouting. This is very important, as the wild sprouts if allowed to grow up will smother the grafted part. Cover roses during the winter with leaves or straw. Cut back hardy Hydrangeas severely each year; other shrubbery trim out the old wood and head in to suit your taste each year. For best results trim several times during the growing season to obtain compactness and shape desired.

## Chapter Two      TREATISE ON CARE AND PRUNING OF THE ORCHARD

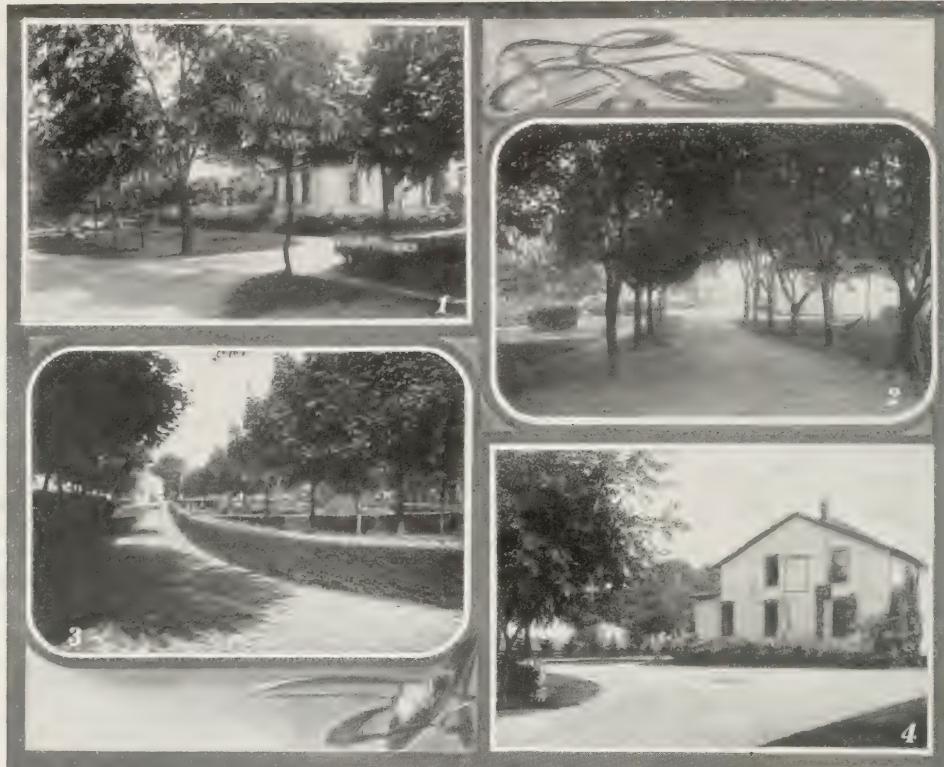
### praktical hints

**Cultivation.** Cultivate your orchards at given times, just the same as you do your corn, potato or root crops. Cultivate to force the tree as hard as possible the first three years. After the third year avoid cultivating deep. Plow shallow in an orchard; not over four or five inches deep, for if you turn up many roots it means injury. Keep free from weeds and farm stock.

**Crops to Grow in an Orchard; What and When.** Hoed farm crops, such as corn, beans, potatoes, tobacco, etc., may be grown the first two years, in a peach orchard; the first three years in a plum and cherry orchard; the first three or four years in a pear and quince orchard, and the first five or six years in an apple orchard. Orchards should not be seeded to grass. Cropping orchard land exhausts the plant food in the soil. Exceptions should be made to the above where the soil is in poor physical condition, when it should be improved by keeping out all farm crops and applying manure to enrich the soil. **Keep out all farm crops from bearing orchards.**

**Winter Cover Crop.** Sow oats during August and plow under the following spring.

**Implements.** A disc or spring-tooth harrow seems to be about the best all-round implement to use during the growing season, especially on light soil. During the dry season use a tooth harrow, and go over the ground as often as once a week to prevent evaporation of moisture in soil. A man with a harrow and team can go over a large space in a day, and keep down the weeds in a large orchard



#### A STUDY IN THE SCIENCE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

These pictures represent one of the loveliest aspects of our home grounds. Imagine a space over one thousand feet in length artistically arranged with walks and driveways, rare plants and trees. Fig. 1 shows a banking of mixed shrubbery planted up against our office building, also a corner of an evergreen hedge just visible. Fig. 2 shows a charming avenue of Norway maples along each side of the driveway leading from the residence to the stables. Fig. 3 shows a graceful curve in a driveway lined with an evergreen hedge on one side and Norway maples on the other. Fig. 4 shows a banking of lilacs planted up against one of our buildings, also a junction of macadam driveways branching out in several directions.

at a small expense if worked at the right time. In heavy soils, shallow plowing in the fall is very essential. Harrow and work crosswise and lengthwise. Use a hoe around the trees.

**Manuring.** In bearing orchards liberal manuring is advised. Barnyard manure stands in the lead as an all-round fertilizer. For peaches, cherries, and plums a fertilizer rich in potash and phosphoric acid is best. **Ashes** in sandy soils, or on lands deficient in potash, are of greatest value. They should be spread broadcast over the surface and harrowed in. The value of ashes as a fertilizer for fruit crops is not being sufficiently appreciated; they are highly recommended by such authorities as Professor Bailey, and we notice that all fruit growers using them usually grow the finest fruit. Every bushel of ashes should be saved and kept in a dry place for future use. **Plowing under green crops**, leguminous plants such as crimson clover, cow-peas or field-peas, are excellent for recuperating bearing orchards. Sow crimson clover during August, work in with harrow, and turn under the crop the following season when in bloom. Sow cow-peas about June 1st and turn under in fall. Sow field-peas May 1st and turn under when ripe, allowing the seeds to grow a second crop to be turned under in fall, before frost.

**The Famous California Tree Wash.** Slake eight pounds of fresh lime with hot water, and thin with water so that it can be stirred nicely; add two pounds of sulphur, mixing thoroughly; take five ounces of sulphuric acid and dilute it with two-thirds water; mix the whole so as to make a thick heavy whitewash. Apply to the body and large branches with a brush. We would urge the use of this wash in orchards, as it is the most wonderful application ever discovered for producing smooth and healthy bodies.



#### **DELIVERING A CARLOAD OF GREENING'S TREES.**

We present herewith cuts showing a scene at delivery time of a carload of Greening's trees being delivered in the fruit belt. Fig. 1 shows how the orders are taken out of the car to be placed on the wagons of customers that are waiting to be loaded. Fig. 2 shows the wagons loaded with Greening's trees ready to start for home. Fig. 3. Here the customers have congregated to have their picture taken; their faces are beaming with smiles and they have expressed their sentiments regarding our trees by writing on the sign-board, "Greening's are O. K." The glory in doing business is to have satisfied customers and here it is that we never fail.

**Keep Out the Borers.** Fruit trees, especially peaches, are apt to be troubled with borers. The best remedy which has come to our notice is to mound up the earth in the fall, leaving it until the following spring, then remove the mound and dig out the borer with a knife.

**Spray your orchards** when there is danger of their being injured by insects or fungous diseases. (See Treatise on Spraying.)

**Read the North American Horticulturist** published by us, and issued monthly; the most complete horticultural adviser in circulation. It is a journal on Fruit Growing and contains timely hints that are valuable. Send fifty cents for a year's subscription.

**For Healing Bruised Trees.** Take clay soil three parts and one part of fresh cow dung, mix thoroughly to a paste; then carve the edges of the wound with a sharp knife, so as to leave a smooth edge all around the wound. Apply the mixture about one inch thick over the wound, then bandage with cloth torn into strips.

**Thinning.** An important operation with a good fruit crop is to thin it. It must be done at the right time, to insure best results. It should be done on peaches and plums before the seed formation has progressed very far. Thinning increases the size of the fruit remaining, and increases the profits every time it is done right.

**To Make Trees Bear.** To promote fruitfulness on trees which have attained bearing size and which show no inclination of beginning to bear, the following method will be found effectual and safe: Take a sharp knife and make three circles two feet from the ground around the trunk of the tree, about four inches apart, cutting through the bark. The interruption caused in the flow of the sap will check the growth of the wood and produce the formation of fruit buds for the next season. This should be done early in July.

In Greening's steam-dug trees rests the hope of our country.



#### SHRUBBERY FOR LAWN IMPROVEMENT.

The most modern idea of using shrubbery for decorating is herewith presented. Attention is directed to our "Treatise on beautifying the surroundings of a home" in this book. Many useful suggestions may be found in this treatise on how to improve the front yard. Fig. 1 shows the effect of mass groupings of Spirea Van Houtii, Globe Flower, and Barberry Thunbergii. Fig. 2 shows a row of Weeping Locust trees, also masses of mixed shrubbery, a row of Norway maples, and an open grassy place as long as two city blocks. Fig. 3 shows a mass grouping of Spirea Van Houtii in full bloom, planted up against the house, with a broad expanse of open lawn facing the street in front of our office.

**When to Prune Orchards.** From careful observation, and many years of actual experience, we recommend pruning orchards during March. If there is so much to be done that more time is required, begin middle of February.

**Pruning Tools, How to Use.** Provide yourself with a good pruning saw, a strong, sharp pruning knife, a large and a small pruning shear, and a suitable ladder. In pruning make your cut so as to leave a small shoulder below, inclining the cut inwards so as to come out even above. Many orchards are ruined by cutting the branches too close to the body, making a large and ugly wound which seldom heals over. When large branches are cut off, cover the wound with white lead paint to prevent cracking.

#### The Apple Orchard

Prune every year. Aim to develop and maintain a uniform, well-balanced head. Avoid cutting off large limbs if possible. Prune during March. Note the habit of the tree; if spreading in growth confine your pruning more to the side and top branches; if pyramidal in growth, thin the center and head in the top to cause spreading of the branches, so that the sun and air will have free access. Sun makes color; the richer the color and larger the size, the greater your profits. Don't prune too severely, but at the same time don't be afraid to take off where too much crowded. After a tree is planted the head should be trained in the right direction, and balanced so as to be able to carry a heavy weight of fruit without bending to the ground or breaking. We wish to impress the reader with the importance of moderately heading in the young apple orchard each year and the cutting out of all suckers and shoots which might inter-



#### A BEAUTIFUL PANORAMA.

Nursery work has suggested itself to us long ago as a science and an art. The study of the beautiful in nature furnishes a wide field for science and practice to engage every power of the mind. Figs. 1 and 2 show sections of Greening's east park that simply speak for themselves. Fig. 3 illustrates some fine lawn improvements along the highway. Fig. 4 shows a graceful curve in Greening's avenue of Silver Maples.

fere with free circulation of air. It pays to thin the fruit. Fertilize to keep up the vitality and bearing power of the tree. A crop of crimson clover, field-peas or cow-peas plowed under occasionally is of great benefit to the bearing orchard. Apply ashes whenever they can be obtained. Spray for sound and large fruit. (See Spraying.) It pays to plant good varieties.

### The Pear Orchard

To produce the ideal tree, pruning the first few years is the most essential point. A rule which should be remembered is to prune trees so far as possible, with a pruning knife or shear. The idea is to form the framework of the tree while young, or before it begins to bear. The

first three years cut back all the leading top shoots a third or a half of the preceding year's growth. Straggly growers like Clapp's, Vicar, Nellis, etc., should be pruned from below so as to keep the branches off the ground when fruiting; at the same time the tops should be shortened in. With varieties such as C. de Nantes, Kieffer, and others of erect growth, the pruning should be confined to heading in and thinning the top. Thinning is strongly advised. Cultivate constantly, and fertilize thoroughly. Remove all the black and scaly bark on the trunk, and large branches, with a sharp knife. Cut out the black surface bark on the trunk and large branches down to the fresh under-bark; don't neglect this, as it will eventually kill the tree if left on. For market plant the C. de Nantes pear which ripens late and brings big prices. **Dwarf Pears.** Head in and prune same as Standard Pears; fertilize with stable manure. Apply the California tree wash every spring.

**Stand by the three big "B's"—The Banana, Banner and Brusseler Braune.**



EVOLUTION IN PARK PLANTING.

### The Plum Orchard

looked each year. Japan varieties require more heading in than European sorts, usually from one-quarter to one-third of the previous year's growth. Spray for insects (see chapter on spraying). Cut out black knot and burn the affected parts as soon as discovered. We recommend the Japan varieties for profit, they are less subject to disease and insects. Our leaders are Wickson, the latest and largest of all Japan varieties, Burbank and Abundance.

Feed the bearing plum orchard heavily with ashes and manure. Keep up the growth and vitality by constant and thorough cultivation. The plum is very likely to overbear, and it will pay to thin. Shortening in the tops, especially on young, fast growing trees, should not be over-

Use ashes and stable manure for fertilizer, spreading broadcast over the ground around the tree. Avoid banking up ashes against the body of the tree, as it may injure the bark and kill the tree. Remove suckers from trunks; head in some each year while the trees are young, and thin the

tops moderately. Cherries will thrive in places where other trees would fail, and will bear fine crops under conditions very unfavorable to all other kinds of fruit. They respond, however, to good cultivation and are profitable to a degree, if cared for and sprayed. Watch the slug which eats the lining off the leaves. Apply slacked lime or dry ashes to destroy slugs. We are introducing the **Brusseler Braune Cherry**, originated in Poland, which we predict will occupy front rank among profitable and fine cherries. It ripens two weeks later than other sorts now in cultivation, is of Morello type, very hardy, fruit large, of brownish red, thick meat, small pit.

For a commercial peach orchard, climate, location, and especially the elevation should be carefully considered. Low lands will seldom produce good marketable fruit. High elevation with good air and water drainage have always shown the best paying results. While we would

### The Peach Orchard

not advise planting on very heavy clay soil, yet we find that peaches can be grown successfully on almost any kind of soil that will produce a good farm crop. Most varieties of peaches prefer a light soil, while a few varieties seem to succeed best on a heavy soil, hence it is well for those planting on a large scale to make a careful study of these conditions. We recommend thorough cultivation of the orchard during the entire growing season up to about September 15th. Cultivate and fertilize to get a good healthy growth of wood and a well matured development of fruit buds during the growing season. Losses and failures often occur simply on account of stopping the cultivation too early in the season, causing the fruit buds to mature early in the season, and when later on there are warm rains and high temperature, as is frequently the case during October, the fruit buds will swell only to be killed by the first heavy frost. We do not recommend summer pruning except to remove



SOME OF OUR SURROUNDINGS.

the suckers from trunk and large branches. The proper time for pruning is the latter part of February and during the month of March. The matter of pruning is of prime importance in a peach orchard. Your profits largely depend upon it. Some varieties require a different method of pruning from others. Every grower should aim to study the habit and peculiarity of varieties and prune accordingly to obtain the best results. Our method of pruning a peach orchard herein presented is taken from our own experience as fruit growers, and the knowledge obtained through the courtesies of the most successful peach growers of this state, and may well be regarded as strictly up-to-date. A peculiarity of the top is that it makes a greater growth, under favorable conditions than the root can maintain in full vigor, especially during its first fruiting years. Peaches naturally grow an open head, but in most cases it is necessary to thin for an open top, so that sunshine may reach the fruit, and produce color and quality. The first year after planting be careful to form your head in the right proportion and shape. Prune to secure a body 24 inches to the first limb on bearing trees. Prune to four or five main branches after the first year and these head in about one-third of past season's growth. The second and third year head in about one-third and remove the small growth one or two feet up on the large limbs. Aim to build up a strong framework, such as will carry a heavy crop of fruit. Remove suckers. Prune to umbrella shape, open in the center. Follow up the heading-in method right along, at first to build up a good tree, and afterwards for the purpose of thinning the fruit, which in most all cases is set much too heavy. **Thinning** by hand before there is too much growth of seed is absolutely necessary where large and fine fruit is desired. Thin so as to keep the fruit three to six inches apart. Apply ashes for fertilizer in liberal quantities, where the soil is deficient in potash, especially on sandy soil. For market select varieties of good size, fine color, high quality, and above all, hardy sorts and good shippers; varieties like "Banner," and "New Prolific," which will always command the markets, no matter how plentiful fruit may be. It will pay the reader to study into the high qualities and market value of these varieties and to read the indorsements of growers and authorities. See illustrations and descriptions.

**The  
Quince Orchard**

Prune in tree form. Remove suckers and dead branches. Trim in symmetrical form; thin out branches moderately in center when too crowded. Fertilize with rich stable manure; cultivate often; thin out when bearing too freely. Select a sandy or loamy soil.

**¶ The Vineyard ¶**

For a vineyard select a good, healthy, warm soil, well drained, and if possible, an elevated location; if sloping towards the south, so much the better. Run the rows north and south. Plant eight feet apart each way. Plow deep, or subsoil the ground before planting. Keep the soil well worked and use barnyard manure and ashes as fertilizer. Remove all sprouts com-

The Cream Beauty rose is a joy forever.



**BLOCK OF ONE-YEAR-OLD STANDARD PEAR.**

This block represents the finest growth we have ever produced in our nurseries. It is the ideal block of what goes to make up the best achievements in the production of the pear tree. A strong, healthy and vigorous growth; some of the trees, as will be seen, towering far above a man's head. This is a result of one season's growth on soil prepared under new and scientific methods. A triumph indeed over the old way of growing trees.

ing out of the ground on bearing vines. Train your vines on wire trellises. Tie up the vines at least three times during the season. Heading in the overhanging branches on bearing vines to ripen the wood and fruit should be done about August 15th. Place the posts for wire trellises 24 feet apart. Brace the end post securely. Fasten the wire with staples driven three-fourths the way in. Posts should be at least 8 feet long and set  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet into the ground. Fasten the first wire 24 inches, the second 44 and the third 64 inches from the ground. Use No. 11 iron wire. Plow shallow up to the vines in the fall and away from them in the spring, and cultivate thoroughly during the summer.

**FIRST SEASON AFTER PLANTING.**  
Cut back all young wood except two buds, allowing one of these to grow up.

**SECOND SEASON.** If the cane has made a growth of 4 feet or over the first season, cut down to within 2 feet of the ground, allowing no more than four or five of the upper buds to grow; all lower ones should be rubbed off during May. In case the vine has made but a feeble growth, it should be cut down again to two buds and treated same as the first season.

**Pruning  
Grape Vines**

more than four or five of the upper buds to grow; all lower ones should be rubbed off during May. In case the vine has made but a feeble growth, it should be cut down again to two buds and treated same as the first season.

The desert shall bloom as the rose, provided you plant the Cream Beauty.



BURBANK

SATSUMA

ABUNDANCE

WICKSON



INTERIOR OF STORAGE CELLARS.

Here is a busy scene in the shipping season. Hundreds of men are busily engaged in putting up the orders and hurrying them off to their destination. In these buildings all of the stock intended for spring shipments is carefully stowed away; partitions are made to separate the different varieties, and a large painted stake is placed at the front of each variety. Everything connected with the packing and handling of stock is done under shelter, away from wind and sun—an item we believe worthy the consideration of intending planters. There is no possible chance for stock drying out before shipment. The roots are puddled in thick clay mud before packing. Hydrants for water are conveniently placed throughout. The temperature in these buildings can be successfully regulated in winter, and stock is kept in a perfectly dormant condition; all of the growing vigor is retained under our new plan of storing trees during the winter. A system of telephones connects all buildings.

**THIRD SEASON.** If the vine has made a strong and healthy growth the two previous years, two or three of the strongest canes should be left to produce fruit. These canes should be left about 2 feet long, starting at the first wire or a little below. In case the growth from the previous year is light, leave only two canes near the first wire about 12 inches long, all other suckers to be cut off.

After the third year good judgment should be used not to overtax the vine. Usually from 8 to 10 feet of young bearing wood evenly proportioned throughout the vine, either as **canes or spurs**, is about the right quantity of bearing wood to be left on a good healthy vine. One or two spurs three buds long should always be left near the first wire to produce new canes for the coming season. If trained for an arbor, all young shoots should be cut back to three buds after the fourth year; this produces a dense mass of wood and foliage and often an abundance of fruit of fair quality.

### Currants and Gooseberries

For destroying insects see Spraying.

### Raspberries and Blackberries

One-third of the young wood should be cut off each year. Old stems which produce but little fruit should be cut out. On bearing plants remove all branches which hang over and touch the ground. Cultivate shallow and often. Apply rotted manure as fertilizer.

**Red Raspberries**, also **Blackberries**, should be allowed to grow in matted rows. In old patches it is necessary to thin the plants in the row to permit free access of air and sunshine, allowing only those plants of strongest fruiting power to remain. **Black Raspberries**, also **Dewberries**,

should be grown in hills. After fruiting all old canes should be removed, cutting them close to the ground. Stable manure should be applied in the fall in order to keep up the vitality of the soil. Prune during March. Red varieties of raspberries, also blackberries, should be pruned back to two and one-half feet from



**OUR MAMMOTH STORAGE CELLARS.—LARGEST IN THE WORLD.**

These grand storage buildings give an interesting example of modern genius in the storage and care of nursery stock. They are five in number, built of quarried stone and representing the investment of large capital. Total area of storage room 77,000 sq. ft., being the largest in the world; capacity over three million trees. With the facilities we have for the perfect storage of stock, we are prepared to meet emergencies arising from shipping stock during the winter and late in spring. Stock is handled and packed in these buildings without exposure to sun, wind and frost. The carelessness among nurserymen generally in handling trees, if seen by planters would prove a big surprise. Live trees are handled too much like brush from the clearings. Is it a wonder that there are so many disappointed planters?

the ground. On the black raspberries and dewberries allow from 5 to 6 canes to stand for fruiting two and one-half feet long. Red varieties of Raspberries are not as long-lived as black sorts, and usually require replanting on new ground after three or four crops have been taken off. A sandy, black or gravelly loam is best. To prevent rust on Blackberries use Bordeaux mixture (See Spraying). Cut out all diseased canes. **For profit the Conrath Raspberry leads them all; it is early, very large, hardy, etc. See colored illustration.**

**Strawberries**

The soil for Strawberries should be made very rich. A sandy or gravelly loam is best, a black loam next, then clay. For heavy soils only the most vigorous growers should be selected. Strawberries are of two classes, the Pistillate and the Staminate. Pistillate sorts are destitute of stamens and require a row of Staminate (or perfect flowering) sorts to be planted among them at intervals not exceeding a rod; the former, if properly fertilized with good, perfect flowering sorts, are more prolific than those with perfect flowers, or the sorts known as Staminate. For field culture set in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart; 12 inches in row; for garden, 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce extra fine large fruit, keep in hills, pinching off all runners as soon as they appear. Apply rotted barnyard or vegetable manure, such as muck, rotten turf, wood soil, clover or some other green crops turned under, also some ashes. In the fall, after the ground is frozen, spread a good covering of straw or leaves over the plants for protection during the winter and remove the covering before growth starts in the spring. We advise early spring planting. The first season all blossoms should be removed, so as to throw the entire vigor towards producing plants for the next season's crop. Usually after one crop is taken they should be plowed up, unless the plants are healthy and appear to be able to bear another crop. Old patches of Strawberries do not pay.



#### HARVESTING 100,000 TREES IN ONE DAY.

We are pleased to show herewith a photograph of many wagons loaded with trees coming from the field, on Nov. 11th, 1903, the day we dug and cellared over 100,000 trees in less than 10 hours' time. This achievement exemplifies the possibility of digging trees under modern methods, as illustrated on next page.

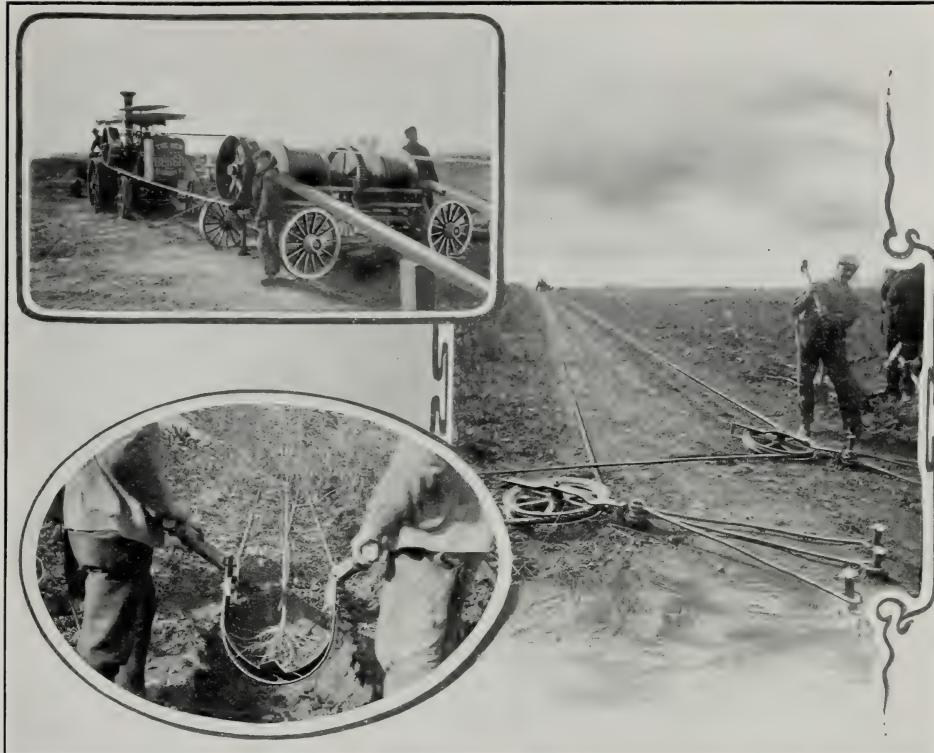
### Chapter Three

### TREATISE ON MARKETING FRUIT

#### Hints on Marketing

The subject of Marketing is one of great importance. Many who are successful in growing fruit for market often fail in marketing their products. Few realize the importance of looking up a market before shipping time. If you have a good home market you should make the proper use of it and deal honestly with your patrons, thereby creating a demand for your products. If you depend on shipping your fruit, find a well known and established house in whom you can place your confidence and give them all the business you can. Don't overlook the value of a home market, if you have one, and don't refuse a reasonably fair cash offer for fruit in the orchard. Be cautious in shipping to unknown parties. Treat with mistrust letters of alluring and tempting character. Try to keep posted on the market. Read one or more Horticultural papers; they are the best instructors as to demand and supply. Send 50 cents for one year's subscription to the **North American Horticulturist**, a monthly fruit growers' Journal, published by us. Don't wait until the last moment before deciding what kind of package you are to use. It is poor economy to hire cheap, green and unreliable help for picking and packing. Never tolerate rough and reckless handling of packages containing fruit. Haul fruit in a spring wagon. Ship directly after picking, as every moment's delay decreases the value of fruits. Stamp your name and address on every package; mark on the outside of every package the variety contained. Avoid shipping soft fruits, such as berries, so as to reach the market on Saturday evening or Sunday morning. Remember that good choice fruit, well handled, properly graded, and neatly put up will always sell at good prices. Aim to grow such fruit, and then put it up in good shape. Ship in refrigerator cars if it is possible to obtain them, all kinds of small fruit, including peaches, plums and cherries, especially for distant points. Fruit dealers are not fools, and it is a difficult matter to deceive them.

The pen is mightier than the sword, but the Banner peach is mightier than either.



#### OUR STEAM TREE DIGGER AT WORK.

These photographs give a comprehensive idea of the workings of our "Steam Digger." These pictures were taken on Nov. 11th, 1903, the day we dug and cellared over 100,000 trees, showing the digger in full operation. The complete cost of this machine is over \$3,000, and as far as we know there are only four in use at the present time.

by dishonest packing. Establish for yourself a reputation for good and honest grading and packing. Secure strong and neat packages of full measure; don't try to pass off a short measure for a full one. In very warm weather cut holes in tight packages in which you are shipping fruit, for circulation of air. Give good full measure. Grade closely, pack honestly, pick carefully; sort out bruised fruit, and never mix windfalls with hand-picked. All fruits should be hand-picked and handled to avoid bruising. Windfalls should be marked on the outside of the package, as such. When packing in barrels, kegs or boxes, shake gently when half full and repeat when nearly full, to settle the fruit.

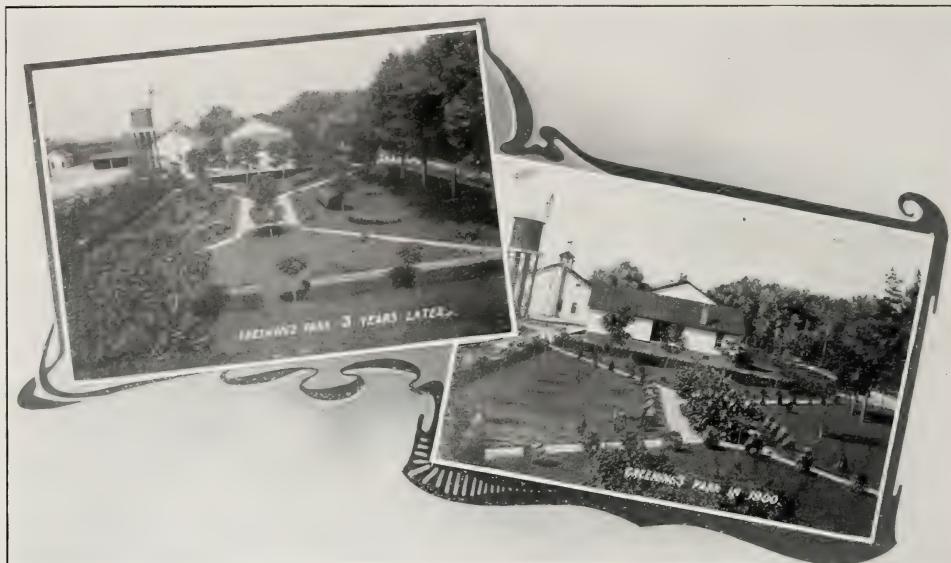
**MARKETING APPLES.** Gather when ripe, before they drop or are blown off by the wind. Use good judgment as to the right time to gather. If picked too soon, poor flavor and wilting of the fruit will be the result; if left on the tree too long, they will drop off and cause loss. The proper time for gathering Winter Apples is from September 25th to October 10th.

Place the fruit in barrels or boxes, put them in a cool, dry place, and let them remain open, standing on end, until ready for shipment; then empty carefully on straw, hay or blankets, re-sort and pack all sound fruit in barrels. Another method is to put them under cover in a shed or barn until there is danger of freezing, when they should be barreled up or put on the shelves in a cool cellar. Mark the variety and the grade on the end intended for the head. Use windfalls and culls for drying, cider, jelly or vinegar.

**MARKETING PEARS.** Gather before they are ripe and soft, while yet firm. Early varieties soften quicker than late, and require quicker handling. Strong crates, either half or full bushel, are best for shipping pears. Make two grades, and don't ship culls. Plant the best varieties, such as **C. de Nantes**, a variety that brings big money, late in the fall. Ripen Winter Pears in a dark cellar.

**MARKETING PLUMS.** Plums are classed with soft fruits and must be handled accordingly. Many of the European sorts are very poor shippers, and growers

Which do you prefer in summer—salt pork or fruit?



#### OUR PRIVATE PARK SYSTEM.

are pleased at the introduction of a class of Plums that can be shipped safely to distant markets, namely, the **Japan sorts**. We have kept "Burbank" and "Wickson" plums on shelves in the office for 30 days during warm weather. Pick before getting soft. Use a strong, stiff Climax basket, either one-fifth or quarter bushel. If shipped in large baskets, they rarely ever reach their destination in good condition. Fancy or large fruit should be wrapped in tissue paper and shipped in shallow baskets. Unless you have through freight lines, affording direct and quick transportation, we would advise shipping by express.

**MARKETING PEACHES.** The peach business has undergone somewhat of a revolution the past 8 or 10 years. Ten years ago early sorts were considered the most profitable; lately early sorts have not only proven a failure in market but in many cases it would have paid the grower to let them rot on the trees rather than to have shipped them. We write thus to impress the reader with the importance of planting varieties that are firm, and good shippers. Such as Banner, New Prolific, Smock, Mathew's Beauty, Elberta, etc., are best for distant markets.

**GRADING AND PACKING PEACHES.** We wish that we were able to put it down in words strong enough so that it would be fully understood by growers of peaches, how important it is that the grading and packing be done straight and carefully; also that the fruit should average evenly throughout the package in size and quality. How many growers curse the commission merchant, when they are often to blame themselves. Few realize that failures in fruit growing are often the result of crooked and careless packing. The handling, packing and marketing of fruit has become a science, and the sooner fruit growers find this out the more successful they will be in marketing their fruit products. Pick carefully by hand. Handle with greatest care, grade every package, no matter how nice they appear on top. Bring under shelter and grade from benches or use a **Peach Grader**. In packing shake the package gently from time to time until filled. Ship only two grades; and mark each grade on the outside of package. Sell or ship immediately after packing. Haul with spring wagon. Throw away all decayed and soft fruit rather than mix in and spoil the sale of good fruit. Go over your trees at least three times, picking the best colored and ripest each time. Consult dealers and shippers as to kind and size of package to be used, and get a full supply in time to avoid disappointment and loss in the shipping season. Cover fruit with a cloth to keep off dust and sun while hauling it. Sell all you can at home if you can get fair prices, and ship the balance.

**MARKETING CHERRIES.** Pick with stems on before fruit is too ripe. Deliver or ship the same day when picked if possible. Use shallow baskets or crates for shipping. For the large Sweet Cherries good prices can be obtained if packed in small baskets to imitate California packages; nearly double the price and often

**OUR PRIVATE PARK SYSTEM.**

more may be secured in this way. We notice that a few enterprising Michigan fruit growers are using this method of packing with great profit. The Brusseler Braune Cherry, which we have introduced recently, ripens two weeks later than the latest known cherry; it is of the largest size, fully as large as the big sweet varieties, dark brown, very productive and a very hardy tree. It will be planted extensively in the future.

**MARKETING QUINCES.** Pick when golden yellow; handle as carefully as peaches, as every bruise will turn brown and spoil the looks of the fruit.

**MARKETING GRAPES.** Gather when fully colored and sweet. Too many grapes are picked too green, and are a great detriment to the market early in the season. Unripe grapes are injurious to health, and are relished by no one. While picking handle very carefully, lay them gently into the basket. Use a strong stiff basket, eight or ten pound. Two pickings should be made, as those most exposed to the sun will ripen first. Use a spring wagon for hauling. Grapes may be kept for a considerable length of time after picking, even into the winter if handled with proper care, and if kept in a cool cellar or storage, where the air is not too damp, and the temperature even.

**MARKETING BERRIES.** Provide neat crates and baskets. Do not be tempted to use a dirty basket or crate, even if given you. In selling, everything depends on having fine, large fruit put up in attractive packages. Give each picker a stand, which can be made of lath, to hold four quart boxes, and instruct them, and see to it that they handle the berries much more carefully than they would eggs. If you have a good variety and have cared for them well, there will be very few small ones. Round up the box well and turn the stem ends of the top strawberries down. This gives a showy appearance, and is much better than topping off with extra large ones. Customers like to receive a full quart, and just as good berries at the bottom as at the top of the basket. For a market one hundred miles or more distant, berries **must** be picked in a very firm and partially green condition and shipped per express. This condition can only be learned by experience. If possible, engage one party to take all your berries at a uniform price. An enterprising groceryman for your home trade, or a reliable commission merchant if you are obliged to send to a city. You will not be likely to make a bargain in advance with a commission merchant unless your berries are well known to him. In a home market it is a great advantage to be able to deliver your berries and have them off your hands. Women are preferred as pickers, then girls, then boys. To have picking well done requires close supervision. To be successful, your picking must be well done at any cost. Avoid jolting in carrying berries to market or depot. Have commission men report condition on arrival, and bring every influence to bear on railway and steamboat men to have them handle the crates carefully.

**MARKETING CurrANTS.** Pick when fully ripe, and ship either in one quart boxes, the same as berries, one-half bushel shallow crates or boxes, or Climax grape baskets.

**Everybody has troubles, but there seems to be no trouble to sell our stock.**



Some of our artistic compositions, presenting very attractive views as seen from the highway.

**MARKETING GOOSEBERRIES.** Pick just before they begin to ripen, while yet green. On account of their strong and tart taste they are very desirable for canning, pies and jelly. They also make one of the finest and most palatable catsups of any fruit grown; if this is new to you, "try it," and you will be surprised. When the fruit is left to ripen on the bushes, the berries are very sweet and delicious, and there is occasionally a demand for ripe berries; it is always well to find out from the merchant who handles your gooseberries whether he wishes them green or ripe. One of the best packages to use in shipping gooseberries is the Climax 10-pound grape basket; one-half bushel crates or boxes are also very desirable. To clean gooseberries, after being gathered, run them through a fanning mill, with cloth over the sieves. Gooseberries may be shipped long distances.

## Chapter Four

## TREATISE ON BEAUTIFYING THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE HOME

In PRESENTING this chapter on home improvement, the writer has in mind the arousing of the public interest, the awakening to the necessity of more pleasant surroundings, and particularly a dispensation of information that an enterprising public is very much in need of. Our office is besieged with inquiries from people desiring information and ideas of how to lay out front yards, lawns, etc., and the kinds of trees and plants best suited for this purpose. Believing that the duty to give this information rests largely with the nurserymen, and desiring to fill a long felt want, we are pleased to embody in this book a treatise giving practical ideas, in very brief and comprehensible form, along this line of work.

### The Front Yard

**HOW SHALL WE IMPROVE AND BEAUTIFY THE FRONT YARD?** Let us see. The ideal front yard should have an open, grassy front, which, like a picture, should have its borders and edges framed, and trimmed with suitable plants and trees so as to give an attractive and pleasing effect.

The central feature of the front yard, to which all parts relate, is the residence. Let us begin by planting beds of hardy flowering shrubbery right up against

Eating Banana apples. Don't bite off more than you can swallow.



Bird's-eye view of our main Storage Cellar, covering an area of over 77,000 square feet, built of quarried stone, the largest and most costly building of its kind in the world. Its storage capacity is over three million trees.

the house in front, on either side of the entrance, and along the sides of the house where it will show from the front. For this purpose hardy shrubs are most desirable, for the reason that they are permanent and may be pruned in any form desired. Those most suitable for this purpose are the **Spireas**: Van Houtii, Thunbergii, Bumaldi, Reevesii, Prunifolio; also Barberry Thunbergii, Deutzia Gracilis, Globe Flower, Hydrangea, Red Snowberry and Syringa Golden. They should be planted two to three feet apart. If a banking of tender flowers is desired, plant beds of Geraniums, Cannas, Caladiums, Aster, Nasturtiums, Heliotrope and Peonies. A hedge of Arbor Vitae, or a double row of mixed hardy shrubbery, should be planted along the edge of the lawn as a border for the sides and background. A group or border may also be dominated by any one kind of shrubbery chosen from some of the nursery catalogues. A row of Maples, Birches, Catalpas or Mountain Ash should be planted along one or both sides of the driveway leading to the barn. A spacious front yard should have a few trees scattered about in such a manner as not to obstruct the front view or detract from the beauty of the lawn. The following are most suitable: Cut-leaved Birch, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Prunus Pissardi, Purple Fringe, Sweet Gum, Maiden Hair, Magnolia, Weir's Cut-leaved Maple, Laburnum, Purple-leaved Beech; also Weeping Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Kilmarnock Willow, etc. Don't overcrowd or make the front yard look like a checkerboard. The banking of shrubbery and flowers up against the house is in most cases amply sufficient to add beauty and grace to the front of the house. Evergreens of the fancy varieties may be arranged in the background, either singly or in groups for fine effects. The varieties best suited for a heavy background are the Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vitae, Red Cedar, Colorado Blue Spruce, etc. The slower growing varieties, such as Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae, Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae, Siberian Arbor Vitae, Chinese Compacta, Irish and Golden-tipped Juniper, are best suited for planting singly or in clusters. All of these may be pruned in any desired shape to please the taste. Climbing roses, Clematis and vines should be grown on wire trellises near the porches or on buildings around the place, or around the windows or doors, so as not to exclude the sun and air. We herewith give a list of shrubbery inclined to grow tall, which may be used to plant along the border of the lawn, either singly, in groups or hedge-rows. Purple Barberry, Flowering Currants, Deutzias, Dogwood, Golden Elder, Purple-leaved Filbert, Forsythia, Upright Honeysuckle, Golden



**GREENING'S BICYCLE PATH.**

Constantly having in mind the improvement of the highways, we have built at our expense a bicycle path leading from the city to our nursery grounds and office, a distance of one and one-half miles. It is constructed of ground limestone, is as smooth as a floor, and is kept in perfect condition at our expense. It is conceded by many that this path is one of the finest in the country. It is the delight of cyclers, and many fast records have been made on it.

Spirea, Spirea Van Houtii, Lilac, Double Flowering Plum, Snowballs, Snowberry, Syringas, Weigelia, etc. The best creeping plants for brick or stone walls are the Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan Ivy). Other climbing plants best suited for screening or covering buildings, fences and unsightly objects are the Honeysuckle, Dutchman's Pipe, American Ivy, Akebia, Wistaria, Trumpet Vine, Clematis Paniculata, Cinnamon Vine, etc. Rose beds may be planted on the sides of the lawn or in other places where they will get plenty of sunlight. Attention is directed to the beautiful illustrations showing the splendid improvements made around our own homes, buildings and parks here at the nursery. Those seeking knowledge along these lines are cordially invited to visit our grounds, where they may get ideas that cannot be obtained in any other way.

### The Lawn

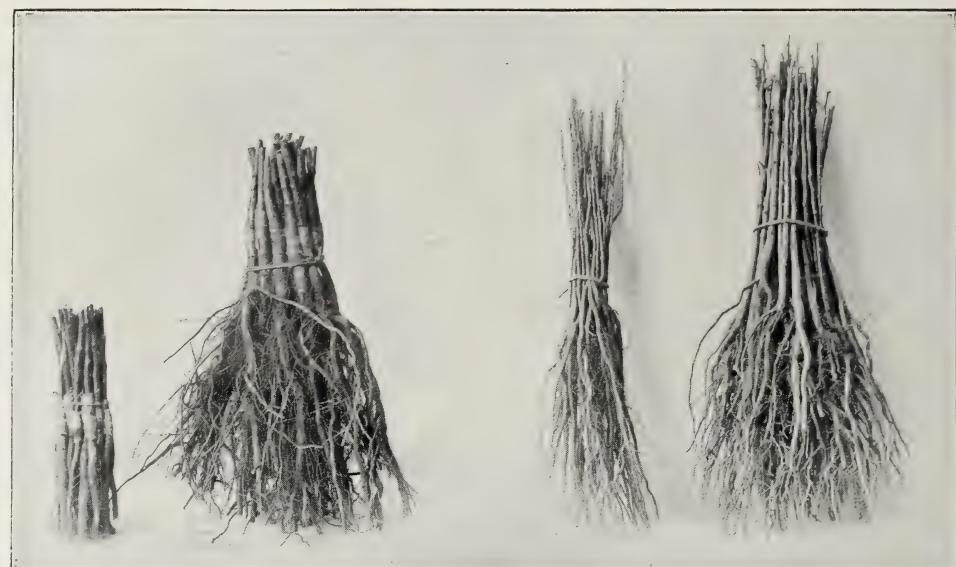
First of all, let it be understood that the front lawn must not be used as a temporary driveway or convenient place to store wood, rubbish or ancient machinery. The ground for a lawn should be carefully prepared and enriched. It should be graded to a pleasing slope and sown with lawn grass. For a farm lawn, sow with one quart of Kentucky blue grass seed to the square rod. The surface must be even and the soil mellow. It should be rolled and mowed frequently. Water should be applied freely by means of a sprinkler wherever possible. The size of the lawn should correspond to the dimensions of the house and its distance from the highway.

### The Back Yard

We ought to perhaps offer an apology for not placing this section pertaining to the improvement of the back yard at the head of the list. In many cases there are ample reasons why the work of home improvement should begin in the back yard. The first thing to do is to clean up. Remove stones, litter, rubbish, and everything unsightly that is movable. Find a suitable place for the woodpile, level the ground, take down broken fences and build new ones. Plant climbing vines against unsightly buildings, or make a screen of evergreens, or plant tall growing shrubbery, to hide unsightly objects in the back yard.

Round out the corners of the lawn with graceful shrubbery.



Piece-Root  
Grafts.Whole-Root  
Grafts.No. 2  
Seedlings.No. 1  
Seedlings.**PIECE-ROOT VS. WHOLE-ROOT TREES.**

Above is shown the piece-root and whole-root graft, also No. 1 and No. 2 fruit tree seedlings. Each one of the bundles contains the same number of grafts and seedlings. The superior value of whole-root trees must be readily apparent, even to the inexperienced, still there are nurserymen who will argue that piece-root and No. 2 seedlings are equal to whole-root and No. 1 seedlings. We use only the strongest whole-root stock and the results are most gratifying.

**Walks and Drives  
and  
Where to Put Them**

Cinder walks should be sunk on a level with the sod so that the lawn mower may pass over without hindrance. In flower gardens a strip of sod may be left as a walk.

**The Fence Question**

The money put into a fence will often buy enough stock to plant the whole yard. The street and walks sufficiently define the place. In the back yard there may be need for a fence, which may become both a screen and a shelter. Usually it can be covered with creeping vines or grape-vines.


**Hedges**


Hedges add beauty to a lawn or park as jewelry does to good dress. Repeated and careful pruning are leading essentials which must be observed to maintain a well-kept hedge. The leading varieties of evergreens for hedges are: American Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce and Red Cedar. Among the shrub hedges, the following are the most valuable: Privet, Japan Quince, Purple Barberry, etc. All of these may be pruned into any desired shape.

In conclusion, it is the hope of the writer that his efforts in compiling this work may lead to higher ideals, greater happiness and more complete enjoyment of life.



**OVER 500,000 PEACH TREES IN BUD IN ONE SOLID BLOCK.**

An ocean of trees, yet only a small portion of our annual output. Our peach trees are grown from the genuine natural peach seed, gathered for us under contract in the mountains of Tennessee. Trees grown from this seed have all the health, vigor and hardiness of the natural stock retained and preserved, and will make profitable and lasting orchards. The average height of trees in this block when photographed, at 4 months old, was about 4 feet; such wonderful growth being the result of turning under two heavy crops of cow-peas and a liberal application of stable manure.

**Chapter  
Five**

**TREATISE ON TREE INSECTS AND  
DISEASES, SPRAYING, ETC., ETC.**

By PROF. L. R. TAFT and C. E. GREENING

**SPRAYING.**—Get a spraying apparatus of a size commensurate with the area of your orchard. In the use of the various solutions, much care should be given to their proper strength and to the purity of the chemicals. See that the solutions are kept continually stirred. Use clean water. Run the solutions through a screen. Mount the apparatus on a cart or wagon. Use the celebrated "Vermorel Nozzle." Use a strong hose of sufficient length to spray one or more rows at a time. For large trees use an extension rod to elevate the nozzle up into tree. Write us for low prices on a first-class spraying outfit.

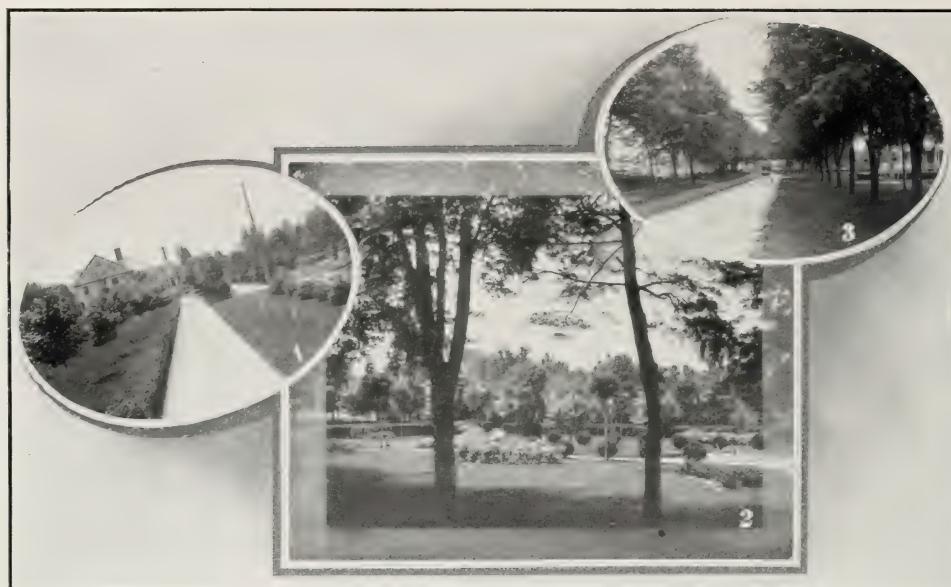
The insects which injure trees and plants obtain their food either by biting off and swallowing portions of the more tender parts, or by sucking the sap through a slender tube, and the remedies selected must be adapted to the habits of the insects. Thus most of those in the first group can be destroyed by covering the sections on which they feed with Paris green, while

for the sucking insects something must be used which will act upon the breathing organs, or have a caustic effect upon the bodies of the insects.

**CODLING MOTHS.**—These attack the apple, and occasionally the pear and quince. There are two broods, one of which hatches in June and the other in August. Spray with the Paris green mixture soon after the blossoms fall, while the calyx lobes are still open, for the first brood, and the latter part of July for the second brood.

**PLANT-LICE, APHIDES, ETC.**—These are sucking insects. Use kerosene emulsion, strong tobacco-water, or whale-oil soap. As a rule, they are most plentiful in hot, dry seasons.

**Destructive Insects  
and  
Remedies for Them**



#### OUR PRIVATE PARK SYSTEM.

Fig. 1 illustrates one of our picturesque macadam driveways. Fig. 2 shows an effective display of shrubbery, trees, and Tom Thumb evergreens with an attractive background. Fig. 3 gives a fine view of our charming Silver Maple avenue.

**SAN JOSE SCALE, SCURFY SCALE, OYSTER-SHELL SCALE, AND OTHERS.**—These are also sucking insects, but differ from ordinary plant-lice by secreting a shell-like covering. They travel but a short distance after hatching. Most of them have but one brood, but the San Jose scale may have three or four broods in a season, and multiplies so rapidly that millions of San Jose scale may come from one female insect during one season. **The oyster-shell scale** is one-fourth inch long, brown in color, and of about the shape of an oyster-shell. The scurfy scale is gray in color, flattened, and nearly the size of a pin-head. San Jose scale is much smaller, resembling small black "fly-specks," so small that it is rather difficult to detect them until one becomes familiar with their appearance, except when numerous; they can be more readily distinguished with a magnifying glass. When first hatched, their color is yellow and they move about very rapidly, but in a short time a scale-like covering begins to form, resembling fly-specks.

**REMEDIES FOR SCALE-INSECTS.**—For San Jose scale use the "sulphur, lime and salt mixture," prepared as follows: Twenty-five pounds of lime, 15 pounds of sulphur, 8 pounds of salt. Slack the lime, which should be fresh, in warm water, and keep stirring to avoid burning. When the slackening begins, sift on the sulphur and mix thoroughly. After slackening and mixing, add enough water to make a thin paste, and boil from one to two hours; then add the salt and continue the boiling for fifteen minutes, then add enough hot water to make fifty gallons. Mix thoroughly, run through a strainer and apply the mixture while hot. This remedy should be used only while trees are dormant, March being the best month. For a summer application for the destruction of the San Jose scale, prepare this mixture in the same way, leaving out the salt. The spraying should be done very thoroughly, so as to cover every part of the branches infected by the insects. In sections where the San Jose scale prevails, an application of the above mixture should be made each year. For the **oyster-shell** and **scurfy scales** a good remedy is to spray the trees during the winter with 6 pounds of caustic soda in 50 gallons of water.

**PLUM CURCULIO.**—In addition to the plum, this insect attacks the peach, cherry and apple. The insects are beetles, one-eighth inch in length and brown in color. The beetles appear often before the blossoms open, and as they feed on the leaves, it is possible to poison by spraying at that time. As soon as the blossoms have fallen the spraying should be repeated, and another application is often advisable, especially in rainy seasons or when the curculio are numerous. **Formula for spraying:** Slack 2 pounds of fresh lime and mix thoroughly with 1 pound of pure Paris green in 150 gallons of water. For most purposes it is desirable to combine



#### A GROUP OF MODERN NURSERY BUILDINGS.

These extensive and costly buildings are so situated as to afford every facility possible for the management of the business in every detail. In close proximity to the office buildings are the propagating rooms, seedling cellars, packing and storage cellars, stables, tool rooms, box factory, water tower, etc. These buildings cover several acres of ground; all are substantially built and kept in good repair. The water supply is obtained from large running springs, and is pumped by gasoline engine and wind power. Our excellent facilities for carrying on a nursery business must be seen to be fully appreciated. A guide is always on hand to show visitors around.

the Paris green with Bordeaux mixture. Keep the water and poison constantly stirred. Apply thoroughly. Jarring the trees in the early morning and catching the beetles upon sheets spread on the ground, is also an old and effectual remedy.

**CURRENT AND GOOSEBERRY WORMS.**—Spray with Paris green, 1 ounce in 15 gallons of water, with a little lime, as soon as the worms appear. For the second brood use powdered hellebore, and later pyrethrum, if necessary.

**BORERS.**—Nearly all fruit trees are subject to the attack of borers in the trunk near the ground. Examine the trees during October by scraping the soil back from the trunks to a depth of three inches. If borers are found, destroy them with a steel wire or dig them out with a knife. Peach and other trees, especially subject to attack, should be again examined in May or June.

**CANKER-WORMS.**—Apple orchards, elm and other trees are often defoliated and their growing and fruiting prevented by this insect. When full grown they are about one inch long, and of a light green color, and from their appearance when crawling are often called inch- or span-worms. They often consume all of the green portions of the leaves, only midribs remaining, and the trees have the appearance of having been scorched with fire. **Remedy:** Spray thoroughly with the Paris green mixture just before the blossoms open, and again as soon as the fruit has set. In rainy seasons several applications may be desirable. While small the worms are readily killed, but if the spraying is delayed until the worms are nearly grown, a more thorough application of the poison than usual is necessary. A band of sticky material, such as fly-paper, if wound around the trunks to act as a trap for catching the worms when they emerge from the ground in the early summer and begin to travel up the tree in search of food and to deposit their eggs, is also a splendid remedy.

**SLUGS.**—These are small, slimy insects about one-half inch long, that eat the lining off the leaves of cherry, pear, plum and quince trees. There are usually two broods, which may readily be destroyed by throwing dry road-dust, slackened lime or ashes over the trees, or they may be sprayed with the Paris green or Bordeaux mixture.

**PEAR BLIGHT.**—This disease causes the leaves and twigs to turn black, and it may be spread all along the branches until the entire tree is involved. The remedy is the removal of the affected portions as soon as the disease is detected. We also recommend using the California tree-wash, and scraping the bark, as herein described under the heading of "The Pear Orchard." Also use the sulphate of copper mixture as directed.

#### Diseases of Fruit Trees and Their Remedies



**GREENING'S ADVERTISING WAGON.**

Few people realize the vast proportions of our advertising. Our claim of being the largest advertisers among nurserymen in the world is fully justified. Above is shown one of our advertising wagons, fully equipped for painting our signs on large buildings throughout the country. Four expert artists accompany each wagon. Each wagon carries an abundant supply of Greening's literature, such as catalogues, pamphlets, Horticulturists, etc., all of which is distributed en route as they travel through the country.

**THE APPLE AND QUINCE BLIGHT.**—This is a form known as twig blight, often attacking the young growth upon apple and quince trees. The removal of the affected portions is the only remedy, but we would advise a thorough application of the Bordeaux mixture in every case of blight of this nature.

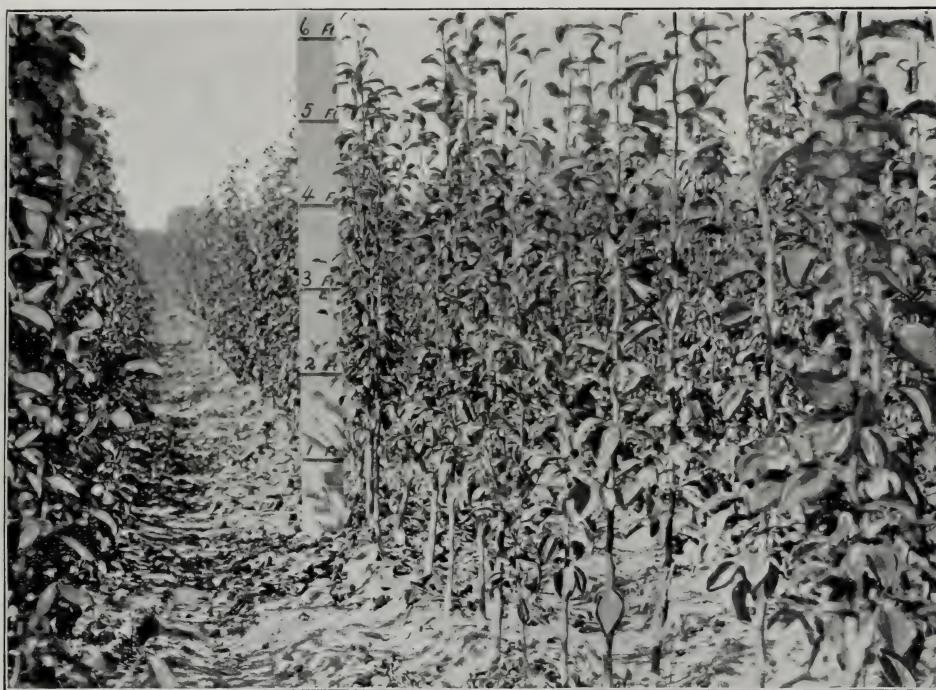
**PEACH-LEAF CURL.**—This is a fungous disease which causes the leaves to thicken, curl and fall off. The disease is most troublesome when the weather in May is cold and wet. **Remedy:** Spray the trees early in the spring before sap flows, with a solution of copper sulphate, using 2 pounds in 50 gallons of water. Spray thoroughly so as to cover every bud. This remedy has proven very effectual.

**PEACH YELLOWS AND LITTLE PEACH.**—These diseases are very contagious, and the only method of saving orchards is the prompt removal of the affected trees.

**SHOT-HOLE FUNGUS, OR LEAF BLIGHT.**—This disease is the most injurious to the plum of the European varieties. It also affects the cherry, currant and gooseberry. Brown spots appear on the leaf, causing the injured portions to drop out, making round holes in the leaf, and finally causing the foliage to drop, long before the growing season is over. This check causes the tree to ripen its wood, and a little later in the season they begin to throw out new foliage, which in many cases proves fatal to the tree. **Remedy:** Spray with a solution of copper sulphate, using 2 pounds in 50 gallons of water, early in the spring before the sap begins to flow. Later on the Bordeaux mixture may be applied several times during the growing season.

**BROWN ROT OF STONE FRUITS.**—This is a rot affecting the fruit just before it begins to turn, and often destroys the entire crop. Warm, wet and muggy weather aids the disease in the germination of the spores of the fungus. **Remedy:** Spray with the copper sulphate solution early in the spring before sap flows, and continue to spray with the Bordeaux mixture every three or four weeks up to the time the fruit begins to color, the last spraying being with a weak solution of copper sulphate, containing about 1 pound in 150 gallons of water.

**APPLE SCAB.**—Use Bordeaux mixture every four weeks after the fruit has formed on the trees. Three applications are sufficient.



**BLOCK OF WHOLE-ROOT ONE-YEAR-OLD DWARF PEARS.**

The wonderful growing power in our soil accounts in a measure for the phenomenal growth of our business. To grow dwarf pears 6 feet high in one year was something unknown in former years. The secret lies right down in the soil, and the way it is prepared before planting.

**Spraying Formulas**

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE.**—Five pounds copper sulphate, 5 pounds stone lime, 50 gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate by suspending it in a basket, so that it will hang just below the surface of the water. A gallon of water will readily dissolve a pound of copper sulphate. In another vessel slack the lime,—which should be fresh,—in eight gallons of hot water, stirring and adding cold water enough to keep the lime from burning. After the latter solution has cooled, slowly turn it into the copper sulphate solution and add enough water to make 50 gallons all told. This, when all is thoroughly mixed and carefully strained, is ready for use. The use of lime with this mixture is of the greatest importance, and we would rather advise a little surplus, so as to make sure of there being enough. For late spraying, in using this mixture, just before fruit begins to color, reduce the amount of lime and copper sulphate, in order to preserve the color of the fruit.

**COPPER SULPHATE MIXTURE.**—Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water. This solution is only to be used in the spring, before the sap begins to flow. Do not apply it to foliage.

**KEROSENE EMULSION.**—One gallon kerosene oil, 1 pound of hard soap, and 15 gallons of water. Dissolve the soap in 2 gallons of water, add the kerosene and churn thoroughly together, until it becomes a thick, creamy mass. When ready for use, add the remainder of the water. This mixture will answer for nearly all plants, but for trees infested with plant-lice, it will be advisable to use 10 quarts of water to one of kerosene during the summer.

**PARIS GREEN MIXTURE.**—Use 1 pound of pure Paris green in 150 gallons of water. Add to this 2 pounds of well slacked lime. Strain carefully before using. For most purposes, we would advise combining the Paris green with Bordeaux mixture, in which case the extra 2 pounds of lime mentioned may be left out, on account of the lime contained in the Bordeaux mixture.

**WHALE-OIL SOAP MIXTURE.**—This mixture may be used for aphid and plant-lice during the summer season, at the rate of 1 pound of the whale-oil soap in 3 to 5 gallons of water.



Four photographs of our home grounds showing "Effect and Harmony" in home improvement, such as will appeal to an intelligent and enlightened people. Note the graceful walks and driveways.



## APPLES

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession of this indispensable fruit can be easily obtained for family use.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach

**Michigan stands first in agriculture and horticulture.**



#### AMONG THE SHRUBS AND TREES IN THE NURSERY.

In the summer months there are sights among the shrubbery and roses in the nursery which no artist but He who paints the rainbow can produce. The scenery is grand beyond description. Thousands of shrubs vying in contrast of foliage and beauty of flower, present a scene imposing to a degree. And the rose, "the queen of flowers," is queen by the divine right of her great beauty, and right royally she crowns herself with a garland of her own weaving. To all lovers of nature's beauty we would say: Come, visit our nurseries during the summer months, and enjoy with us the beauties of God's best giving in nature.

trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

We offer a very complete list of apple varieties. None of the sorts, however, equal that grand apple, the **WINTER BANANA**. Don't fail to include this variety in your order.

#### PLEASE NOTE

Varieties marked in this Catalogue with an asterisk (\*) are such as are generally considered to be the most valuable

#### SUMMER APPLES

**\*Bough**—Large; pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet; moderate grower and good bearer. August.

**\*Early Harvest**—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

**Early Strawberry**—Medium; striped with deep red; tender, subacid and excellent; a poor grower but productive. August.

**\*Golden Sweet**—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

**\*Red Astrachan**—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a deep bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower with large foliage. It is a good bearer and very hardy. August.

**Red June**—Medium size; red; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; an abundant bearer; moderate grower. July.

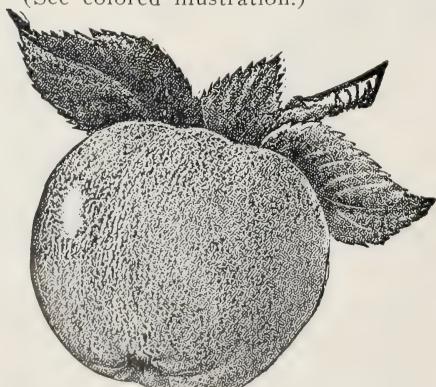
**Tetofski**—Hardy as a crab. Fruit small size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid and aromatic. July and August.



#### OUR ANNUAL EMPLOYEES' OUTING.

The feature of the season to which our employees look forward with much pleasure is the annual outing in summer and the employees' banquet in the winter. These functions are provided at the expense of the firm and under their direction. Games exhibiting feats of strength, speed and skill are participated in at the summer outing, and pains are taken to furnish as much fun and enjoyment as possible. At the winter banquet the relations of the employer and employees are usually discussed pro and con, and resolutions are passed governing the moral conduct of employees during the year. The liberality of the firm is largely responsible for their splendid business organization.

**\*Yellow Transparent**—"The most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from five to ten days ahead of Early Harvest. July. (See colored illustration.)



**YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—Reduced Size.

#### AUTUMN APPLES

**\*Alexander (Emperor)**—Of Russian origin. Very large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. Sept. and Oct.

**Autumn Strawberry**—Medium; streaked; tender, juicy; fine, productive and desirable. Sept. and Oct.

**\*Beitigheimer**—A rare German variety, very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a moderate grower, an abundant bearer and as hardy as a crab. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. Sept. and Oct.

**\*Chenango**—Medium size; oblong and indistinctly ribbed; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; flesh

The classical garden is governed by special laws of harmony and rhythm.



ENGLE'S MAMMOTH

JACQUES

MATHEW'S BEAUTY

**GREAT CROPS OF NEW PROLIFIC PEACHES. 700 BUSHELS PER ACRE.**

Photograph of Mr. J. Clark's orchard, Chelsea, Mich., of 500 New Prolific that yielded 700 bushels per acre the fifth year after planting.

**WARNING.** There is a mixture of New Prolific peach trees prevailing all over the country which is hopelessly beyond reparation. The mischief originated at a Horticultural meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich., about four years ago. Some one got up at this meeting and asked some questions about the New Prolific peach. The question was answered by a member of the State Horticultural Society to the effect that New Prolific and Kalamazoo peach were exactly identical; later on the same question was again discussed at a similar meeting, and for some unaccountable reason the same story was carried away by the visitors, resulting in the verdict that New Prolific and Kalamazoo were one and the same peach. Dealers and nurserymen all over the country began substituting the peach, and buds were sent out and used. Some of the nurserymen even went so far as to claim that the Early Crawford and New Prolific were one and the same variety, and that the New Prolific was nothing but a fraud, etc. As will be seen by the description of the Kalamazoo the two varieties are entirely distinct in every way. The mischief, however, has been done and will never be eliminated.

**BEWARE.** As will be seen by the foregoing it is important that fruit growers desiring trees of New Prolific should order them direct from us, and the "Trade Mark" which is attached to every tree will be a guarantee of its genuineness; all others must be considered as spurious.

**CAUTION.** The public is cautioned against accepting from any source trees purporting to be the "New Prolific Peach" unless the red "New Prolific Trade Mark Tag" is attached to each and every tree.

white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly subacid. Sept.

**Colvert**—Of large size; greenish yellow with dull red; subacid, tender; a strong grower and great bearer. Oct.

**Fall Pippin**—Very large; yellow; tender; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. Oct. to Dec.

**Flory**—Tree upright, vigorous grower; fruit, medium, roundish, conical; rich golden yellow with small patches of russet and minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, subacid; vigorous. Sept. and Oct.

\***Gravenstein**—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. Sept. and Oct.

**Haas**—Medium to large; slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, subacid. Tree vigorous and very hardy. Sept. to Nov.

**Jersey Sweet**—Medium; striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. Sept. and Oct.

**Maiden's Blush**—Rather large, oblate; quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. Sept. and Oct.

**Munson Sweet**—Large; pale yellow with red cheek; tender, rich and good. Fine grower and bearer. Sweet. Oct. to Dec.

**GROUP OF NORWAY MAPLES—(Greening's Park.)**

Among the beauties of our grounds are a cluster of Norway Maples, planted near the residence of C. E. Greening, for shade. A charming place under these trees of perfect form and elegance, where through its leaves you may scan nature's canopy in rapt tranquility.

**\*Oldenburg**—Of Russian origin. Equal to Winter Banana in hardiness. Large size, roundish; streaked with dull red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly subacid. Tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. Sept.

**Pumpkin Sweet**—A very large, round, yellowish, russet apple, very rich and sweet. Valuable. Oct. to Nov.

**Porter**—Large; yellow; tender, rich and fine. Good grower and productive. Sept.

**\*Twenty Ounce**—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer. Nov. to Dec.

**Washington Strawberry**—Large; yellow, shaded, splashed and mottled with rich red; crisp, tender, juicy, brisk subacid; a hardy, vigorous grower and an early and abundant bearer. Sept. and Oct.

### WINTER APPLES

**\*Arkansas Black**—Tree very hardy and thrifty; an early and uniform bearer; the apple is large, smooth and round, black dotted with whitish specks; the flesh is yellow, very juicy and delicious flavor; one of the best keeping apples. Specimens have been kept until August the following year.

**\*Bailey Sweet**—Large; deep red; tender; rich, sweet; moderate, upright grower, good bearer. Nov. to April.

**\*Baldwin**—Large, roundish; deep, bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. Jan. to April.

**Belleflower**—Large; yellow, with blush cheek; tender, juicy, subacid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer. March.

**\*Ben Davis**—A large, handsome, striped apple of fair quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. Jan. to May.

**Bismarck**—A new apple from New Zealand. Large and handsome; color red on yellow ground; hardy and bears very young. Worth trying as a novelty. Tree of dwarf habit, and may be grown in pots for decorative purposes. Dec. to Jan.

**Boskoop**—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large; bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly, subacid; quality very good. Jan. to March.

**Bottle Greening**—Resembles Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. Dec. to March.

**Cooper's Market**—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk subacid; vigorous, upright grower. Dec. to May.

**Delaware Red**—Medium to large; bright red, highly colored; flesh fine grained; crisp, juicy, subacid, excellent. An early and abundant bearer. Nov. to Feb.

**Dominie**—A large, flattened, greenish yellow apple, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy; good grower; productive. Nov. to April.

**Esopus** (Spitzenberg)—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, subacid, high flavored; tree a light grower but bears and grows well when transplanted in rich soil. Nov. to March.

**\*Fameuse** (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, highly flavored and delicious. Productive and hardy. Oct. to Jan.

**Fallawater**—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant subacid flavor; tree a strong grower and productive. Nov. to Jan.

**\*Gano**—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard; fruit spurs numerous, shoots long and smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis. An early, annual and prolific bearer; fruit of fair quality. Foliage large and dark. Feb. to May.

**Gideon**—Raised in Minnesota from crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermillion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality good. Tree one of the hardest. Dec. to March.

**Golden Russet**—Medium size; dull russet with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high-flavored; tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. Dec. to May.

**\*Grimes' Golden**—An apple of the highest quality; very rich, subacid, with pear flavor; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. Nov. to March.

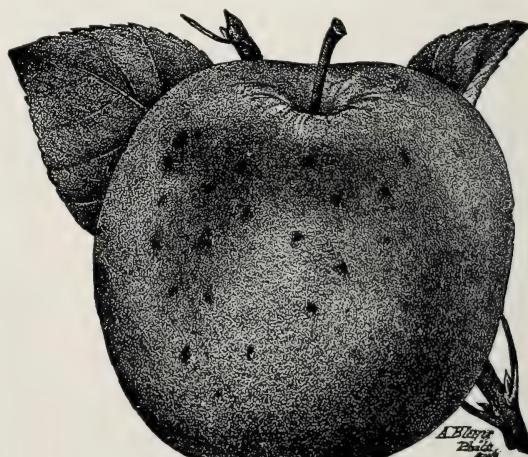
**Green Newton**—One of the very best apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Dec. to May.

**\*Hubbardston**—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer; one of the very best. Dec. to May.

**\*Jonathan**—Fruit medium, roundish; skin nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots; a favorite market variety; a slow grower. Nov. to March.

**\*King**—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. Nov. to March.

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**Agents Wanted**  
 ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡  
 Farmers, Fruit Growers,  
 Mechanics and others  
 seeking profitable em-  
 ployment as local agents  
 to sell our specialties and  
 high-grade nursery stock  
 will please write for terms  
 to agents. Good pay and  
 steady employment to  
 honest and reliable agents  
 ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡



GRIMES' GOLDEN—Reduced Size.

A hedge as a boundary for a garden is very appropriate.

**\*Longfield**—One of the imported Russian varieties; a free, spreading grower; early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large; yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes, a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly subacid. December to March.

**L. S. Pearmain**—Large; yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red; flavor mild, rich and pleasant, sprightly subacid, very good. A valuable market apple. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Oct. to Feb.

**Mammoth Black Twig**—Very large; dark red, nearly black. Tree hardy and very productive. Very valuable market variety in the West. Nov. to April.

**\*Mann**—Fruit large, roundish oblate; nearly regular; skin deep greenish yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; mild, subacid. One of the latest keepers. Jan. to May.

**McIntosh**—Medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality. Tree a poor grower. Nov. to Feb.

**Missouri Pippin**—Large, oblong; bright red, with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer, and very profitable orchard fruit; vigorous. Dec. to March.

**\*Northwestern Greening**—Yellow; smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes' Golden in shape and color; good quality and an extra long keeper. Tree hardy, vigorous, abundant, annual bearer. Jan. to June.

**\*Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor; tree is a strong, upright grower and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Begins to bear late. Nov. to March.

**\*Ox Noble**—A very valuable market fruit. Fruit very large, richly striped and mottled with dark red. In quality equal to the Baldwin, but fruit much larger. Tree hardier than Baldwin, and a splendid, vigorous, erect grower. Originated in Washtenaw County, Mich.; introduced by us in 1880. One of the best. Nov. to March. (See colored illustration.)

**Paradise Winter Sweet**—Large, yellowish white, blushing in the sun; flavor very sweet; quality excellent; productive. Dec. to March.

**Peck's Pleasant**—Large; pale yellow; very rich with a Newton flavor. Tree erect and a fine bearer. Nov. to March.

**Pewaukee**—Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with bright red; flesh tender, white, juicy, subacid. Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardiness. Tree vigorous. Jan. to May.

**Rambo**—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Autumn in the South. Oct. to Jan. in the North.

**Rawle's Janet**—Medium, roundish ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best in the South and Southwest. Jan. to March.

**\*Red Canada**—Medium to large, oblate; red; tender, rich, crisp, subacid, refreshing and delicious. Tree a slender, poor grower when young. Productive. Jan. to May.

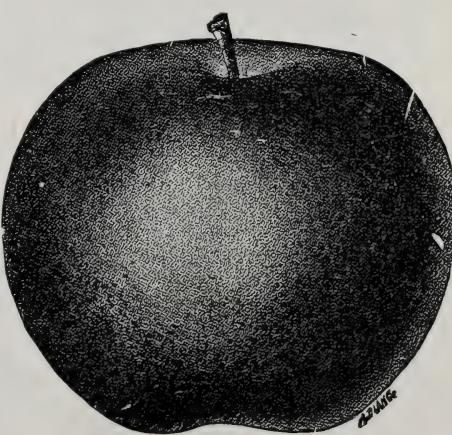
**\*Rhode Island Greening**—Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich. A spreading, irregular grower and an abundant bearer. Dec. to April.

**Rolfe**—New, originated in Maine. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer; quality prime, both for eating and cooking. Nov. to Jan.

**Rome Beauty**—Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, subacid. A popular market sort in many sections. Nov. to Feb.

**Roxbury**—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good subacid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Long keeper. April to June.

**Rubicon**—A comparatively new apple, most beautiful and showy; a moderate grower but regular bearer; medium size; yellow, shaded with bright, rich red; juicy and firm, with brisk subacid flavor. Dec. to June.



OX NOBLE—Reduced Size.

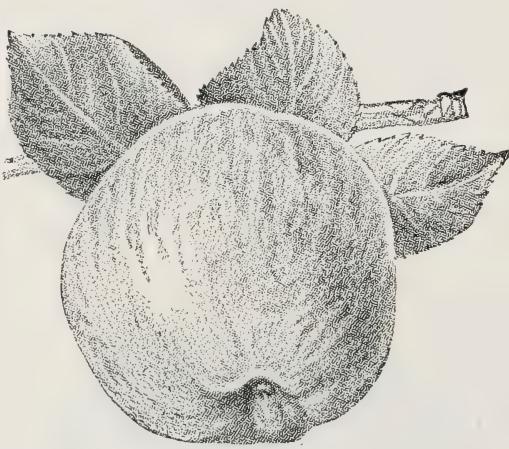
**Salome**—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, mild, slightly aromatic, good; its hardness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor quite late, even into summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the West and Northwest. The tree is as hardy as the crab. Jan. to May.

\***Scott's Winter**—One of the best long keeping, very hardy varieties. Vigorous grower, hardy as Wealthy; color bright red; flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, spicy and of a brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April and May.

**Shiawassee Beauty**—Said to be a seedling of Fameuse. Medium; whitish shaded, marbled, splashed and striped with rich red; flesh firm and very white, tender, juicy, brisk, refreshing, subacid. Tree vigorous; very productive. Oct. to Jan.

**Smith's Cider**—Large, handsome; red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium. A moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in South and West. Dec. to March.

\***Stark**—A long keeper and a valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish, oblong, skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild subacid. Jan. to May. (See colored illustration.)



STARK—Reduced Size.

\***Sutton Beauty**—Medium to large, roundish, handsome waxen yellow, striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy,

subacid; good quality, keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and productive. Nov. to April.

\***Talman Sweet**—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. Nov. to April.

\***Wagener**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, subacid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. Dec. to Feb.

**Walbridge**—Medium size; striped with red; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy. March to June.

\***Wealthy**—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of large size; red streaked with white; quality good. One of the most valuable market apples grown. Nov. to Jan.

**Westfield (Seeknofurther)**—Medium to large; slightly russeted, with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. Nov. to March.

**Wine Sap**—Medium; dark red; subacid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. Dec. to May.

**Winter Banana**—Large, fine grained and smooth; golden yellow shaded with beautiful bright red; delicious subacid, highly perfumed; highest quality and finest flavored apple grown. Flesh golden yellow, very rich and spicy, surpassing the finest peach, plum, apricot and pear. Tree very hardy and well adapted for the coldest climates. It has fruited in Wisconsin, where only one other variety—the Oldenburg—can be grown. It is a remarkably early bearer; trees two and three years old often bear full crops of fine, large fruit, which sells at sight. It is pronounced by leading authorities as the finest table apple in cultivation. (Read their opinions in this catalogue.) It originated in Indiana, and is an accidental seedling introduced by us in 1890. Every tree sent out by us is "Trade Marked." None genuine without. Oct. to Feb. (See colored illustrations and read testimonials.)

**Wolfriver**—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome; red color; flesh white and of fine quality, subacid. Nov. to Jan.

#### AN APPRECIATIVE, PLEASED CUSTOMER.

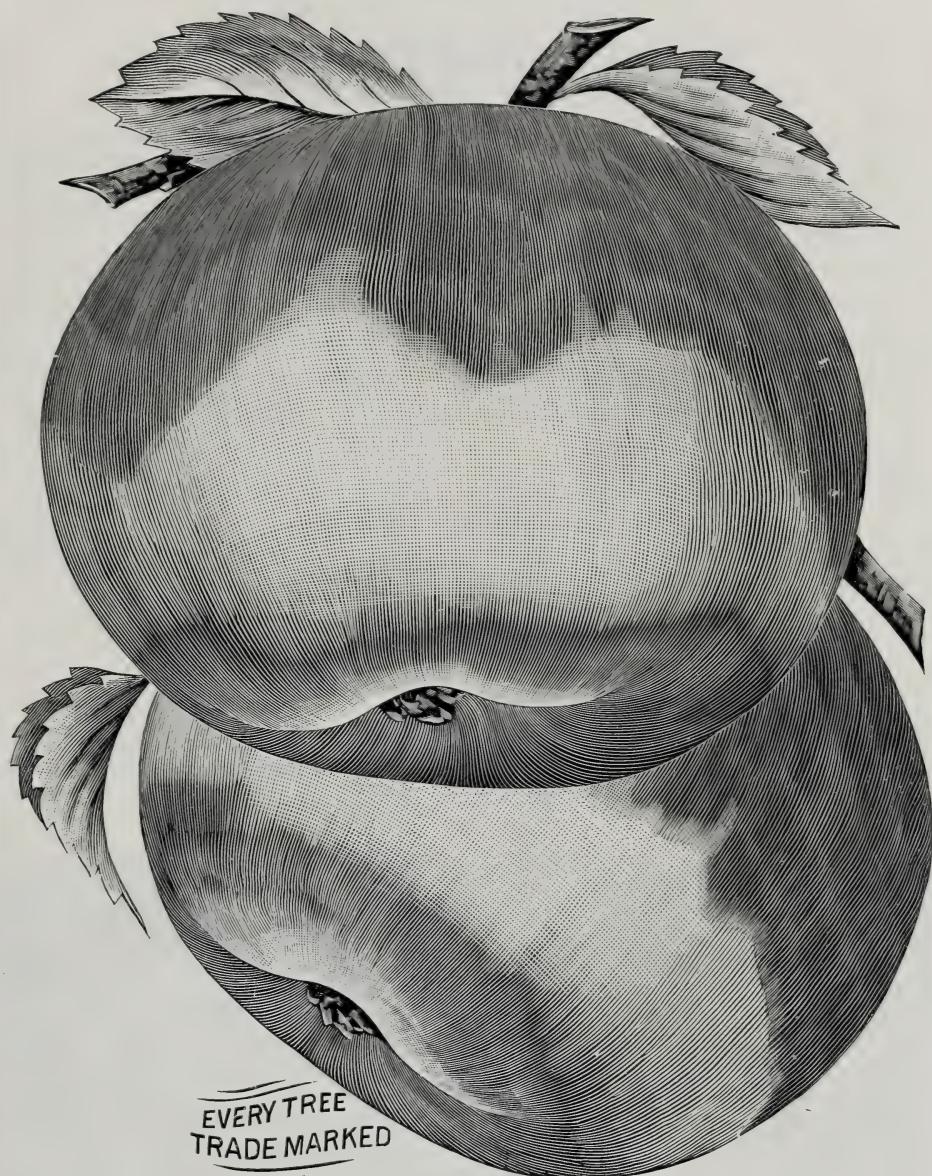
Mr. Charles E. Greening, Monroe, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I have been exceedingly pleased with the promptness and exceptional care manifested in the delivery of my order; above all I am gratified with the quality of Arbor Vitae and Compacts, which I left to your selection, and which you laudably executed. I cordially thank you for all this consideration; for the information you unhesitatingly gave me; for the valuable unasked, but much appreciated, advice relative to the care of the trees; for the kindly spirit, so rarely encountered in business to-day, and lastly for your proffered hospitality. I am pleased that I wrote you, met you, and did business with you.

Yours truly,

J. J. NOEKER.

Mt. Clemens, Mich., April 14, 1903.

**WINTER BANANA APPLES.**

Highest Honorable Mention American Pomological Society  
Fruit Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1899.

In the discovery of the Winter Banana Apple, the IDEAL family apple has been found. Leading horticulturists praise its excellent quality. No other apple equals it in taste. In rich, aromatic flavor it surpasses the choicest pear, plum, apricot, peach, or any other kind of fruit in cultivation. An apple placed in a room will fill the entire space with a delicious aroma. The fruit is of large size, beautifully shaded with rich, rosy red. Flesh golden yellow, fine grained, firm and juicy. Flavor very rich, spicy and aromatic. Tree a very strong grower, very hardy, and will succeed in very cold climate. It has stood the severest tests. It is well adapted for lawn or shade on account of the tree growing to a very large size and the leaf being nearly double the size of other sorts of apples. Every tree of this variety shipped from the nursery is "Trade marked." Planters should accept no other.



# CRAB APPLES



ITHIN the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating.

**Grant**—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters, quality very fine. Oct. to Dec.

\***Hyslop**—Fruit large; produced in clusters; roundish ovate; dark, rich red, covered with thick blue bloom; stalk long and slender; tree very hardy and vigorous grower. Oct. to Dec.

**Martha**—Striped; immensely vigorous; hardy; productive every year. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce surpasses any apple we ever grew." A most glorious tree and a great acquisition. Oct.

\***Montreal**—Fruit large; bright yellow, nearly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good. Oct. and Nov.

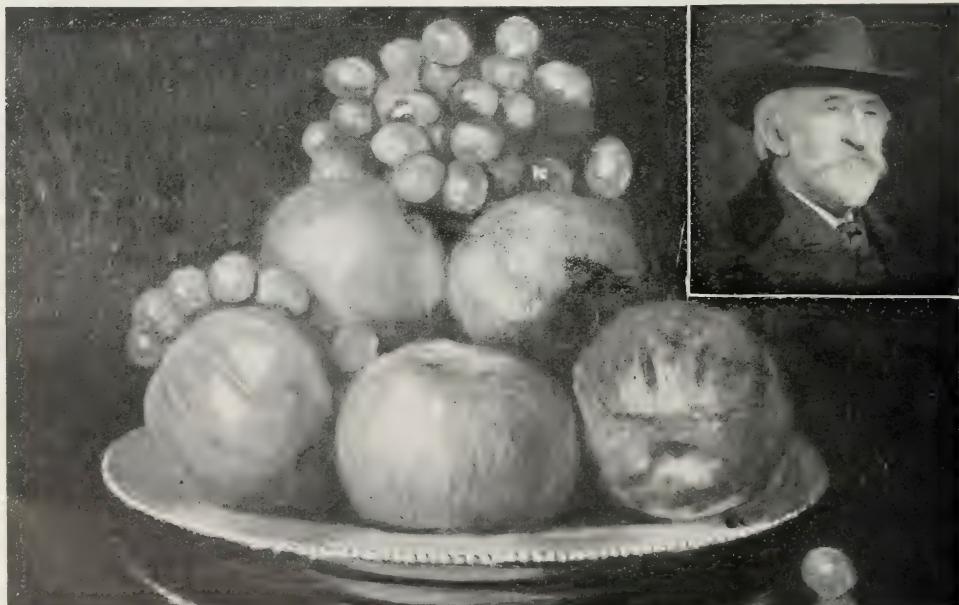
**Quaker**—A new, hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. Dec. to March.

**Transcendent**—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable vari-

eties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing the second or third year, bearing every year after and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its size for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many, considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. The best for wine. Sept and Oct.

**Van Wyck**—Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

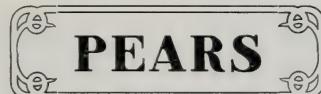
\***Whitney**—Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter, skin smooth, glossy, green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. A great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Splendid for wine.



**PHOTOGRAPH OF W. B. CONELEY AND HIS \$5,000.00 OIL PAINTING.**

Showing a plate of Winter Banana Apples grown by Lewis Margah, Grosse Isle, Mich.

Good morals and a crop of Banner peaches go hand in hand.



# PEARS



HE cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. Gather when on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry, cool cellar for maturing.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (\*) are most valuable for market raising.

## SUMMER PEARS

**\*Bartlett**—Large size; yellow, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular; the most profitable for market. Last of Aug. and first of Sept.

**Brandywine**—Above medium; yellowish green; melting, sweet; vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.

**\*Clapp (Fay)**—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with red cheek; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive; very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. Aug.

**Dearborn**—Rather small; pale yellow; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous, rapid grower; bears young and abundantly. Aug.

**Early Harvest**—Fruit is a large golden yellow, with a fine red cheek; flavor poor, but it sells well in the market because of its size and color and earliness in ripening; ripens one month before the Bartlett.

**Elizabeth (Manning)**—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color, very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the best early pears. Aug.



FRENCH PEAR—Reduced Size.

**French Pear**—The tallest growing pear tree known, reaching the height of 100 to 150 feet. A great bearer and hardy. Fruit yellow, medium, perfect in shape, very rich in flavor, highly perfumed—most valuable pear for canning yet introduced; retains its rich flavor after cooking. Middle to last of Aug. (See colored illustration.)

**Gifford**—An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender, but healthy; very productive. Aug.

**Koonce**—Originated in Southern Illinois; has been largely planted and is a very successful early market pear in that and other sections. A strong, upright grower; hardy; has produced crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium; yellow with carmine cheek; ripens with the earliest July and Aug.

**\*Summer Doyenne** (Doy. de Ette)—Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive; very early. Aug.

**Tyson**—Rather large; bright yellow, with brown cheek; melting, sweet and delicious. Aug.

**Wilder**—Very early, resembling Summer Doyenne; claimed to be a good shipper for an early pear. Small. First of Aug.

## AUTUMN PEARS

**\*Angouleme** (Duchesse d'Angouleme)—Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree; very productive. One of the best. Oct. and Nov. **Succeeds best as a Dwarf.**

**\*Anjou**—A large, fine pear; buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. Oct. to Dec.

**Bartlett-Seckel**—Seedling from Bartlett and Seckel. New and highly prized by good judges. Sept. to Oct.

**Bosc**—Large; yellow russeted; half melting, high flavored and excellent. Sept. and Oct. A very poor grower.



BARTLETT PEAR TREE.

**Boussock**—Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; good grower. Sept.

**Buffam**—Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower. Oct.

**Claireau**—Very large, pyriform, yellow and red; nearly melting, highly flavored. An early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. Oct. and Nov.

**Diel**—Large; dull yellow, dotted; sugary, rich and delicious. Tree a strong, rapid grower. Oct. to Dec.

**Edmonds**—Large; bright yellow, often marbled with red in the sun; melting, sweet, perfumed, rich and delicious. Tree a very strong grower and good bearer. Sept. to Oct.

**Flemish (Flemish Beauty)**—Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. A very popular market variety. Sept. to Oct.

**Fred. Clapp**—Medium size; smooth skin of a clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor slightly aciduous, rich and aromatic. Oct.

**Garber**—One of the Japan hybrids; earlier than Kieffer; very hardy, immensely productive; bears young; good only for canning and preserving. Sept. and Oct.

**Howell**—Large; light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek, handsome; rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. Tree a free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. Sept. and Oct.

**Kieffer**—Well known everywhere. Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous and an early and a great yielder. Next to the Bartlett it has been planted most extensively for market. Nov. and Dec.

**Lincoln, Illinois**—Large and of good quality. Ripens in late fall. A new variety. The value of the Lincoln Pear lies in its comparative exemption from blight and disease, in its hardiness and great productiveness, bearing from thirty to forty bushels of fruit in a season. The fruit is medium to large, with a rich aromatic flavor; core small and healthy, and the fruit has a beautiful waxy appearance when fully ripe. Trees grow to an enormous size. Oct. and Nov.

\***Louise (Jersey)**—Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. A fine grower on both standard and dwarf. Oct. and Nov.

**Lucrative**—A fine, large pear; yellowish green slightly russeted; melting, delicious; good grower and very productive. One of the best autumn pears. Sept. and Oct.

\***Seckel**—Small; rich yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. Sept. and Oct.

\***Sheldon**—Fruit rather large; roundish; yellowish, nearly covered with light russet, slightly shaded with red; flesh very juicy, melting and delicious; tree hardy, vigorous and good bearer. One of the best varieties. Has never been known to blight. Oct.

\***Vermont**—A beautiful new seedling pear; medium size, roundish, obovate, yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, fine quality; tree healthy, hardy and productive. Oct.

## WINTER PEARS

**\*Bordeaux**—Large size, with very thick, tough skin, which renders it a very valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich; keeps till March. One of the best.

**\*C. de Nantes**—The most profitable pear grown. This wonderful late pear was originated by Pierre Clairegeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well formed pears grown. Fruit large, with a very stout stem. Color when matured is a golden yellow, with a highly colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored pears and the heaviest bearer in cultivation, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm and will not bruise in falling. Tree exceedingly hardy and vigorous in growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. Heavy bearer, even on two and three-year-old trees. Trees usually require propping up the third year to keep them from breaking down. Samples of fruit can be sent in season. Oct. to Jan.

**Easter**—Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Keeps all winter.



C. DE NANTES PEAR TREE.

Three years old. The most profitable late ripening pear in cultivation.  
Photographed from our own orchard.



BRANCH OF C. DE NANTES PEAR TREE.  
30 inches long.

**Josephine of Malines**—Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose-colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality. Tree a moderate, irregular grower, with small leaves; fruit borne in clusters. Dec. to Feb.

**Lincoln Coreless**—Fruit very large, handsome appearance; quality only medium, and very few, if any, seeds. Almost clear of core and seeds, whence its name. A good keeper. Golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive; has never been known to blight. Dec. to March.

**\*Lawrence**—About medium; yellow, thickly dotted; very rich, fine flavor. One of the best. Tree a good grower and very productive. Dec. to Jan.

**Vicar**—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on dwarf. Nov. to April.

**\*Winter Nellis**—Medium in size; yellowish green and russet; fine-grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower and crooked, but very productive. Dec.

## DWARF PEARS

Dwarf Pears should be planted below the bud, **sufficiently deep** to cover the junction of the pear and quince three or four inches. Dwarfs frequently succeed where Standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient in clay loam. It is very important to select the proper varieties, however, as all varieties of pears do not succeed well as dwarfs. Those most desirable are **Angouleme**, **C. de Nantes**, **Jersey**, **Seckel** and **Vicar**. Among these we find the **Angouleme** and **C. de Nantes** the most profitable.



**DWARF PEAR BLOCK.**

A wonderful growth in one season. Some of the trees stood six feet high at one year old.

### GREENING'S STEAM-DUG TREES BEAT THE WORLD.

Speaking of the growing qualities of your trees. A. Patterson of this place ordered 800 peach trees which were planted last spring, all of which are alive and doing well. Another party received 400 trees, all of which are alive and growing. Of my own order of 500 trees, all are alive and doing well. Every customer that I have met so far, that received trees from your nursery last spring, tells the same story. Your stock is the talk of the community. No such trees are delivered here by any other nursery. Your steam-dug trees beat the world.

Jeddo, Mich., Sept. 15, 1903.

H. J. CADWELL.

### OUR TREES MULTIPLY—357 GROWING OUT OF 350 ORDERED.

Greening's Trees Grow. If you don't believe it I can show you the proof. In the peach trees I purchased of you last spring, out of 350 trees ordered, 357 are growing in the finest young orchard I ever saw. Some of the trees have grown 5 feet of top, across the center. Who can beat this?

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 19, 1903.

E. F. TOWNSEND.

### \$600 REALIZED OUT OF 120 NEW PROLIFIC TREES.

I was talking with Mr. W. W. Fields, of Prairie Depot, Ohio, who has 120 New Prolific peach trees that he received from your nursery 5 years ago. He has just finished harvesting his crop, which brought him \$2.00 per bushel, when other varieties of peaches brought him only \$1.00 per bushel and less. He brought a load of New Prolific to Prairie Depot one day, and there happened to be another party there with a load of peaches that he was selling for \$1.00 per bushel, and when the people left the \$1.00 peaches and willingly paid \$2.00 per bushel for the New Prolific, the fellow reduced the price to 90c., and failed even to get this price as long as Mr. Fields had New Prolific peaches to sell at \$2.00 per bushel. The crop averaged him \$5.00 per tree, or \$600 for the crop of 120 trees. Can you beat this in Michigan? Never in my life will I forget the sight of such a crop of peaches.

Rising Sun, O., Oct. 5, 1903.

Z. D. STRUBLE.

### PEOPLE ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR TREES THE BEST.

I wish to thank you for the good stock furnished this spring. Out of my delivery, consisting of 120 orders, not a single tree was rejected and everybody went away satisfied. There can be no chance for complaints where such stock is furnished. People acknowledge your trees the best of any shipped here.

Big Rapids, Mich., May, 1902.

C. M. BUSKIRK.

### PLEASURE TO DO BUSINESS WITH YOU.

I am in every way well pleased with all the nursery stock received from your nurseries up to this time. It is a pleasure to do business when there is no occasion for a kick in any way.

Grand Rapids, O.

JNO. BAMER.

### 1,500 TREES VERY SATISFACTORY.

I wish to thank you for the fine lot of trees you shipped us this spring, also for your kindness in sending such beautiful shrubbery and roses with our order.

Holton, Mich., April, '03.

MRS. CHAS. ALTMAN.

### COMMENDS KIND AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT.

Let me thank you for your courtesy and the fine shipment of fruit trees received, which has thus far given very good results. I shall certainly commend your kind and courteous treatment to whomsoever is interested along your line.

Royal Oak, Mich., 1903.

CARL ANDRESEN.

### BANNER PEACH, BEST OF ITS SEASON.

I received from you yesterday a specimen of your Banner peach, and found it quite to my liking. If this one is a fair sample as to color, the variety is finer in this respect, also in quality, than any sort of which I know, of its season, being an attractive yellow with considerable red. The flesh is of deep yellow and excellent flavor, more juicy than Smock, Salway, or Lemon Free, and of better flavor than any of these. Skin smooth, pit not large, and the flesh firm enough for long shipment.

Allegan, Mich., 1903.

EDW. C. REID.

### FINE TREES—SURPRISE ME.

Bill of trees received. They are very fine, and surprise me and everyone who saw them. They were pronounced the best large lot of trees ever shipped into this locality.

Orrville, O.

J. C. AMSTUTZ.

**THE FAMOUS FRENCH PEAR TREE.****Over 200 years old.****Over 125 feet high.**

This is the pear tree of historic fame that is recorded on the books of the American Pomological Society as the oldest and largest in the world. It was claimed to be over 200 years old and frequently yielded 150 bushels of fruit in one season. The erection of buildings in the city of Monroe necessitated the removal of this monarch, and when it was cut down it was found sound to the heart from root to tip. At present there are about twenty of these mammoth trees growing in this county, ranging from 50 to 100 feet in height, all of which were planted by the early French settlers. Two of these Mammoth Pear trees, each over 60 feet high, are located on our own nursery grounds. Fruit is of medium size and surpasses Bartlett for canning, being rich, spicy and juicy. Flavor superb and retains its richness after cooking. For drying it excels all other varieties. Tree very hardy and has never been known to blight. (See colored illustration.)



# PLUMS

## EUROPEAN VARIETIES

As the name implies, these are mostly of European origin, and are the oldest and best known. A disease known as "Shot-Hole Fungus" has in recent years affected this class of plums very badly in many sections, and has been the means of destroying a large portion of the trees. For this reason and on account of their freedom from this disease, the improved Japan varieties of plums have been crowding many of the Europeans out of the lists of profitable sorts. For description of this disease and all remedies for the diseases and enemies of the plum, see our "Treatise on Diseases, Spraying, Etc.,," in this catalogue.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (\*) are the most valuable for market.

**\*Bradshaw**—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of Aug.

**Coe's**—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich and sweet. Last of Sept.

**Duane** (Duane's Purple)—Large size, roundish and oblong; color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome. Tree a good grower and bears well. Early Sept.

**\*German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of a very agreeable and rich flavor. Tree very productive and hardy. Sept.

**\*Gueii**—Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous and upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin dark purple, covered with a thick

blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, subacid; freestone. Last of Aug. and first of Sept.

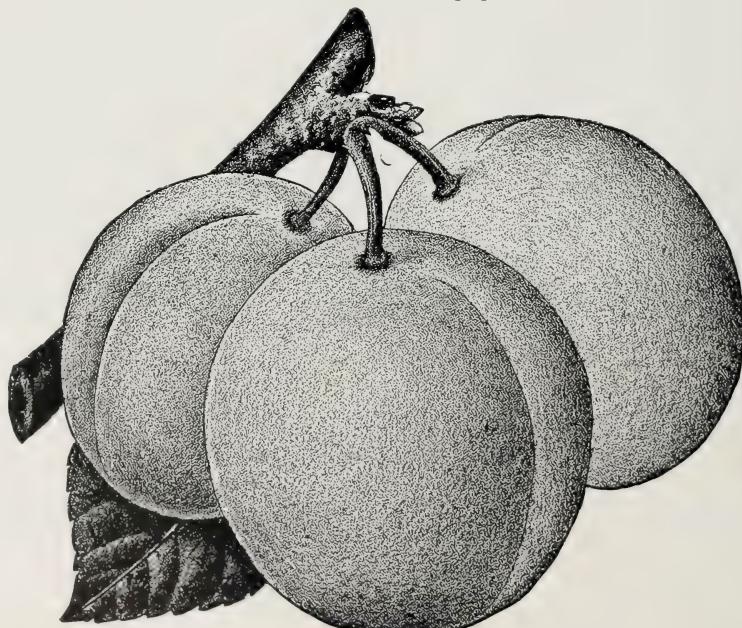
**Grand Duke**—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality; very productive. Tree rather poor grower. Sept.

**\*Imperial Gage**—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. First of Sept.

**Italian Prune** (Fellenberg)—A fine, late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Sept.

**Jefferson**—Larger, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious. Last of Aug.

**\*Lombard**—Medium; round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Aug. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.



LOMBARD PLUM.

Shrubbery planted against buildings gives privacy to the place.



GUEII PLUM.

**McLaughlin**—Large; yellow; firm, juicy, luscious; vigorous and productive; nearly or quite equal to the Imperial Gage. Last of Aug.

**Moore's Arctic**—Size medium or below; skin purplish black with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Tree healthy but slow grower. An early and abundant bearer. Last of Aug.

**Monarch**—One of the most valuable of the late introductions from England. Tree robust, with dense foliage; an abundant bearer. Fruit very large, roundish oval; dark purple-blue; perfect freestone. Oct.

**Naples**—A new variety; size large; color greenish yellow. Flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; rather tender. Middle of Sept.

\***Pond** (Pond's Seedling)—A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; a very large plum. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation. Good market variety. Sept.

**Prince's Yellow Gage**—Rather large; golden yellow; flesh rich, sugary and melting; very hardy and productive; a favorite sort. Aug.

**Quackenboss**—Large, oblong, oval; deep purple; a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree a rapid, upright grower and productive. Sept.

**Red Egg**—Fruit large; oval; skin deep red, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh greenish, rather coarse, with subacid flavor; good for cooking. Tree vigorous and very productive. First of Sept.

\***Reine Claude de Bavay**—Large; green yellow, spotted with red; firm, sugary and of fine quality; very productive. Sept.

**Shipper's Pride**—Fruit large; dark purple; nearly round; flesh firm and excellent; a good shipper. Tree hardy and productive. Excellent for canning. Sept.

\***Shropshire**—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. Sept.

**SHIPPERS' PRIDE—Reduced.**

**Smith Orleans**—Large size; reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with fine flavor. Tree very productive. Free. Sept.

**Spaulding**—Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich, dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green, with marbling of deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm; sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning. Aug.

**Yellow Egg** (Magnum Bonum)—Fruit of largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse; subacid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.

### **JAPANESE PLUMS**

Now generally conceded as the most profitable class of plums for market. Trees are hardy, wonderfully productive and vigorous growers. In hardiness and freedom from fungus and insect attacks they are much superior to the European sorts; they also come into bearing early, often the second year, and seem to succeed in every climate and soil. Fruit keeps a long time in excellent condition. They thrive exceedingly well on peach root; claimed by several of the largest plum growers to succeed best on peach root, being less subject to borers and more thrifty, and at the same time fully as hardy as on plum root.

**\*Abundance**—One of the best known and most popular of the Japan sorts. From our experience we can recommend this variety for more extensive planting. Medium to large, oblong; amber, nearly covered with bright red and overspread with a thick bloom; flesh orange yellow, juicy, melting and of delicious sweetness; stone small and flesh readily parts from it. Tree a strong grower and an early and profuse bearer. Valuable for canning and market. Aug. (See colored illustration.)

**\*Burbank**—The Burbank Plum stands at the head of the celebrated Japanese varieties. It is proving remarkably successful the country over. No other

plum ever became so popular in so short a time. This is because it is practically curculio-proof, and is very free from black knot. It has been fruited about ten years in this country and is perfectly hardy. It seems to succeed in any soil, sand, clay or loam. It can be picked just before ripe and will ripen and color up perfectly, and will not lose its flavor. Will keep fully three weeks in perfect condition after ripening. We have kept them in perfect condition in a cupboard in our office for thirty days during very warm weather. Abundant yearly bearer; fruit large, roundish, dark red or purplish, with thin lilac bloom; flesh amber yellow, melting, juicy, with rich sugary flavor; stone small; bears second year after planting; needs close pruning. First of Sept. (See colored illustration.)

**Chabot** (Chase, Yellow Japan)—Medium to large, heart-shaped, pointed; orange overlaid with cherry red, darker in sun; flesh yellow, sweet, excellent quality. Tree a strong, upright grower; productive. First to middle of Sept.

**Climax**—Mr. Burbank regards this plum as one of his most valuable introductions, and wherever planted it is warmly praised. Like all Japanese plums, it is abundantly productive of its very large, heart-shaped fruits, which are a deep, rich red, fragrant, sweet-fleshed and fine in every way. One of the earliest of all plums to ripen. The tree is strong, thrifty and hardy.

**\*Red June**—The best Japan, ripening before Abundance. Medium to large; deep vermillion red with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, moderately juicy; pleasant quality. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy; productive; ripens between Willard and Abundance. Last of July or early Aug.

**Hale**—A handsome globular red and speckled plum, about color and size of Burbank, ripening seven to ten days later; flesh yellow, tender and juicy; a good shipper and keeper. Very promising. Tree a good grower; productive. Sept.

**Ogon**—Tree an upright, spreading, strong grower, with large leaves. A handsome, early, clear yellow free-stone plum of fair quality; excellent for canning. Early Aug.

**Pissardi** (Prunus Pissardi)—From Persia; this is a very ornamental tree with purple foliage; fruit is medium in size, roundish, oval, dark crimson color, juicy and fairly good; hardy. A most beautiful tree for lawn or park.

**Simoni**—Apricot plum. Fruit brick red color, flat; flesh apricot yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in any other plum. Fruit of poor quality but very handsome. Sept.

**Satsuma** (Blood)—Large, globular, with sharp point; color, purple and red with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. Hardy and vigorous grower, and productive. Sept. (See colored illustration.)

\***Wickson**—Originated by Luther Burbank, of California, who says: "This variety stands pre-eminent among the many thousand Japanese varieties I have fruited." Tree hardy and an upright, strong grower, with narrow leaves; very productive. Fruit **largest of the Japans**, handsome deep maroon red; firm; a long keeper and a fine shipper; flesh dull yellow, meaty, of good quality. Destined to become one of the most valuable plums for market; keeps fully three weeks after picking. Fruit ripens late, after Burbank. We highly recommend this variety to those wanting the best. Middle of Sept. (See colored illustration.)

### IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS

This class is especially adapted to the Southern and Western sections, where European sorts do not do well. They thrive well budded on peach stock.

\***De Soto**—A very hardy native variety, extremely productive and profitable. Medium; bright red; sweet, rich and of good quality. Sept.

**Forest Garden**—Fruit large, mottled red and yellow; juicy and sweet; hardy and vigorous. Aug.

**Wolf**—Fruit nearly as large as Lombard, and a perfect freestone. As to quality, we find them superb for cooking,

and for serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower, hardy, and is becoming very popular wherever known. Aug.

**Weaver**—Fruit large; purple, with a blue bloom; prolific and of good quality. Tree very hardy. Aug.



BURBANK PLUM—One Year Old.

### PROF. L. R. TAFT'S OPINION OF THE BANNER PEACH.

I was very glad to receive the Banner peach. From the specimens you sent me the Banner evidently compares well in size with Smock, and is certainly a handsomer peach than that sort, being highly colored and symmetrical in form. The pit is small, and the flesh is of fine texture and of excellent flavor. If the trees are sufficiently hardy and productive, it seems to me that it would be a very promising variety.

I. R. TAFT, Horticulturist.  
Agricultural College, Mich., Sept. 28, 1903.

### THE PEACH THAT GROWERS HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

I have recently had an opportunity to examine your Banner peach, and the "spirit moves me" to pronounce it a very valuable addition to the list of late peaches. It is a well-known fact that late ripening varieties are decidedly lacking in quality and high colors. I find that the Banner possesses both of these very essential qualities, and it should take front rank as a late season peach. It is as attractive as a Crawford, and has a proper peach taste. I believe it is the peach that many growers have been looking for, and I will send you my order for some of the trees for next spring's delivery. For some time the market has been calling only for a peach that has size and color, but I discovered that markets are becoming more discriminating and now begin to demand fruit possessing quality as well, and your Banner and New Prolific both answer this demand. Your trees are giving the best of satisfaction here among the best authorities, who demand that the nursery stock shall be well grown.

Fennville, Mich., 1903.

C. E. BASSETT,  
Sec'y Mich. State Horticultural Society.

### YOUR CUSTOMERS WELL SATISFIED.

Allow me to congratulate you upon your ability to grow such excellent nursery stock. The quality of stock received this spring has more than pleased me, and satisfied every customer to his heart's content. I wish to thank you for the business-like manner and the courteous treatment you have extended to me in the past.

Arkona, Ont., '02.

PHIL AUSTIN.

### OF 400 TREES, EVERY ONE GREW.

Of the 400 trees I bought of your nursery last spring, every one grew and are doing well. Send me your catalogue, as I wish to make up an order for spring.

Harbor Springs, Mich., Oct. 8, 1903.

RUSSEL A. LEE.



**ABUNDANCE PLUM—From a Photograph.**

**THE NEW PROLIFIC A WONDER.**

Five years ago I bought of your firm 120 New Prolific peach trees. At three years old they bore a fine crop. This season, being the fifth year after planting, I harvested about 300 bushels, which I sold for \$2.00 per bushel, while other peaches were selling at \$1.00 per bushel and less. Those who bought New Prolific peaches of my first crop wouldn't have anything else, and I sold the entire crop in this community, within three miles of the orchard. This peach has been pronounced by the best authorities to be the finest flavored peach they ever tasted. Is of large size, has a very small pit, and of highest quality. If I were to set out 1,000 trees I would select all New Prolifics, for they are money-makers. People are finding out that your stock is the finest in the world.

Prairie Depot, O., Sept., 1903.

W. W. FIELDS.

**FINEST TREES WE HAVE EVER RECEIVED.**

I enclose check for \$.... in settlement for the trees sent to the Development Association. This lot of trees was the finest we have ever received, and gave universal satisfaction.  
Rockford, Mich., May 11, 1903.

E. W. JOHNSON.

**BANNER EXCELS ANY PEACH GROWN.**

Sample of Banner peach received. I am very much pleased with its general appearance, the small pit, and especially with the fine flavor. For a late peach it excels any peach grown. I planted 100 Banner two years ago, and am sorry that I did not plant 500.  
Bangor, Mich., Oct. 1, 1903.

F. A. BURGER.

An orchard or garden for the overworked business man.

BANNER

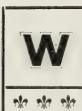
ELBERTA

NEW  
PROLIFIC

FR



# CHERRIES



E are introducing with great success the BRUSSELER BRAUNE Cherry, the latest ripening of all varieties. Attention is directed to the colored illustration, also description on another page of this Catalogue. Every tree of this variety will be "Trade Marked." Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are the most valuable for market.

## HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

**Eagle**—Large, black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to last of July.

\***Elton**—Large and fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.

\***Governor Wood**—Very large; rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. One of the best. Last of June. (See illustration.)

**Luelling**—A native of Oregon. Fruit very large; shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper and will bear transportation well. Tree a moderate grower and rather tender; an early and profuse bearer. June.

\***Napoleon**—Very large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; very firm; juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

\***Rockport**—Large; pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; a good bearer. Middle of June.

**Schmidt's Bigarreau**—Remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black; flesh dark,

tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. July.

\***Tartarian (Black)**—Very large; bright purplish black; juicy; very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.

\***Windsor**—New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, quite distinct; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. The most valuable late variety for market or family use. July.



WINDSOR CHERRY—One Year Old.

## DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

\***BRUSSELER BRAUNE (New)**—Originated and imported from East Poland, Europe, about ten years ago and put on trial at various experiment stations, where its superiority was discovered. Our attention was called to this wonderful cherry by Prof. L. R. Taft, of Michigan Agricultural College, who urged us to introduce it. Tree a stronger grower than Richmond, perfectly hardy and very productive. Fruit of largest size, a rich brown color and of highest quality. Ripens four weeks later than Richmond, after all other varieties of cherries are gone. The most profitable variety in cultivation. Every tree "Trade Marked." See colored illustration.

**Choisy**—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Last of June.

**Dyehouse**—A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Richmond, and quite as productive, and hardy. Color red. June.

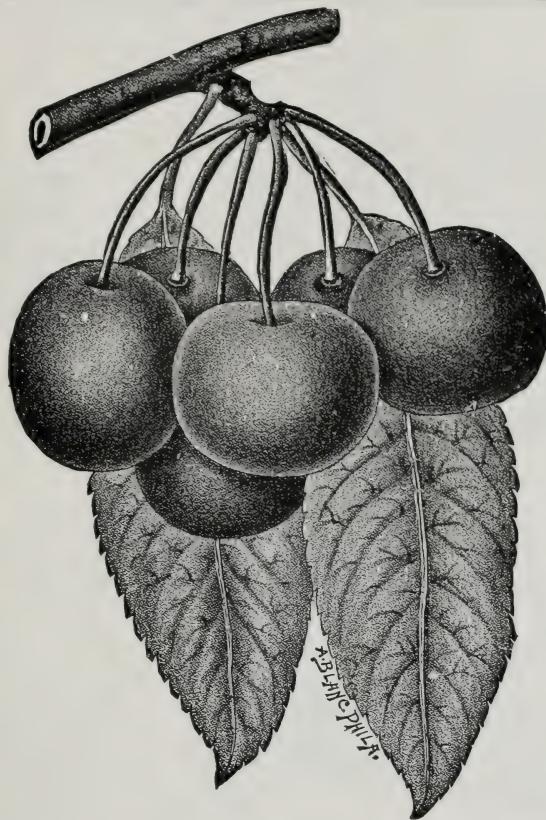
**Eugenie (Empress)**—Fruit large; dark red; very rich, tender and subacid. Tree heads very low. Ripe about July 1st.

\***English Morello**—Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Tree a moderate grower. Aug.

**Late Duke**—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

**Louis Philippe**—Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild, subacid flavor; very vigorous and productive; of great value. A native of France. Middle of July.

**May Duke**—Large, red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.



RICHMOND.

\*Montmorency, Large—A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later; one of the very best. End of June.

Olivet—Large; shining, deep red; tender, rich, and vinous, with a very sweet, subacidulous flavor. June.

\*Ostheim—A hardy cherry from Russia. Fruit large, roundish ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet. Valuable for market and great productiveness. Its ripening season extends for about two weeks. Trees usually begin to bear the second year. Last of June.

\*Richmond—Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a good grower, with roundish, spreading head, and is extremely productive.

The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June. (See cut.)

Wragg—A new and valuable acquisition, which promises to become one of the leading sorts; very large, with a sweet subacid flavor; moderate grower. Last of July.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Agents Wanted

\* \* \* \* \*

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade nursery stock will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents.

\* \* \* \* \*



MONTMORENCY CHERRY.

The Cream Beauty Rose is queen by the divine right of her great beauty.



BRUSSELER BRAUNE CHERRY.

**PEACH GROWERS SHOULD READ THIS.**

To whom it may concern:

In behalf of the interests of fruit growers in Washtenaw County and elsewhere, we desire to make public the wonderful qualities of the New Prolific peach, introduced by Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich. We harvested this season a full crop of New Prolific peaches, while all other varieties in our peach orchards and in this locality were a total failure. The trees stood the extreme cold weather of last winter without injury, while all other varieties were killed. The hardiness of this peach is something wonderful, likewise its productiveness. The fruit is very large, beautiful and of highest quality. Many of our New Prolific trees began to bear the second year after planting, and have never failed to produce a crop each year. The price received for the fruit this year will average \$3.00 for first size and \$2.50 for second size per bushel.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 6, '99.

CHAS. BRAUN. J. M. BRAUN.  
G. S. PAUL. J. M. STEIN.

**EXTRACT FROM UNITED STATES TRADE REPORTS—LET THOSE UNACQUAINTED WITH OUR FIRM READ THIS.**

We have recently received many inquiries in which we were asked to recommend a reliable nursery. We fully realize the importance of the subject, and the confidence which will be reposed in our answer. We made a careful and thorough investigation locally, also referred the matter to our representatives in all the principal cities, and find that the nursery that we can best endorse is that of The Greening Bros. Nursery Co., of Monroe, Mich. The managers of these nurseries have reached the acme of perfection in the art, having taken advantage of every new idea, and sparing no expense to make their product as near perfection as possible. They have gained the reward which such attention to business invariably brings. The almost phenomenal success with which their product has been introduced into new fields, and a constantly increasing demand for products can always be maintained, and they are ever ready to stand by their claim. We would advise all interested to address this firm direct.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 5, '03.

UNITED STATES TRADE REPORTS.

**NOT ONE TREE LOST OUT OF 630.**

This is to certify that I bought 630 peach trees of your representative, Mr. Wm. Waggoner, and take pleasure in saying that I have not lost a single tree out of the whole lot. I, with others of this community, say that they were the finest lot of trees ever shipped to this place. At the same time I received your trees, I received an order of trees from another nursery, which were very inferior to yours and of which I lost a large percentage, which I intend to replace with your trees, because I know they are all right. I thank you, as well as your agent, for the square dealing and the fine stock furnished me.

Colton, O., Feb. 4, 1904.

D. K. MATHEWS.

The sun never sets on English soil, and it shines half the time on our nurseries.

# PEACHES



THOSE interested in **Peach Culture** will do well to study our **Fruit Growers' Guide** in this issue, treating so thoroughly on the culture and care of the peach orchard and its enemies; also marketing, spraying, etc. Of late this industry has grown to such prominence that it has become one of the leading subjects for discussion at the meetings of horticultural societies, and by that great body of workers who go by the more modest name of fruit growers. Many farmers have gone into peach culture body and soul, and are reaping handsome profits. The demand increases from year to year, and as a crop can be raised at a small expense, the business will be increasingly profitable. Nearly all the popular varieties will give a large yield of fruit the third year. We give herewith a fine collection of sorts which will afford a good selection for any section of country where peaches can be grown.

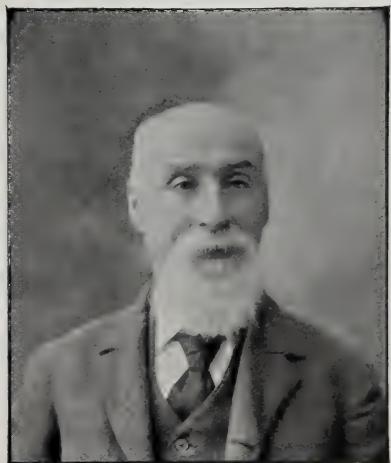
**OUR LATEST AND  
MOST VALUABLE  
INTRODUCTION**

## THE BANNER PEACH

**A SOURCE OF WEALTH  
TO FRUIT GROWERS**

**FOR WHICH WE  
PAID \$2,500.00  
IN CASH**

For years the American fruit growers have been waiting for the introduction of a late ripening peach, having all the characteristics in size, color, productiveness, hardiness and quality of the earlier ripening Crawford type peaches. We find that all of these characteristics are happily embodied in the "Banner." Attention is directed to the fine testimonials from prominent horticulturists, and also to the description and illustrations of the Banner Peach in this Catalogue.



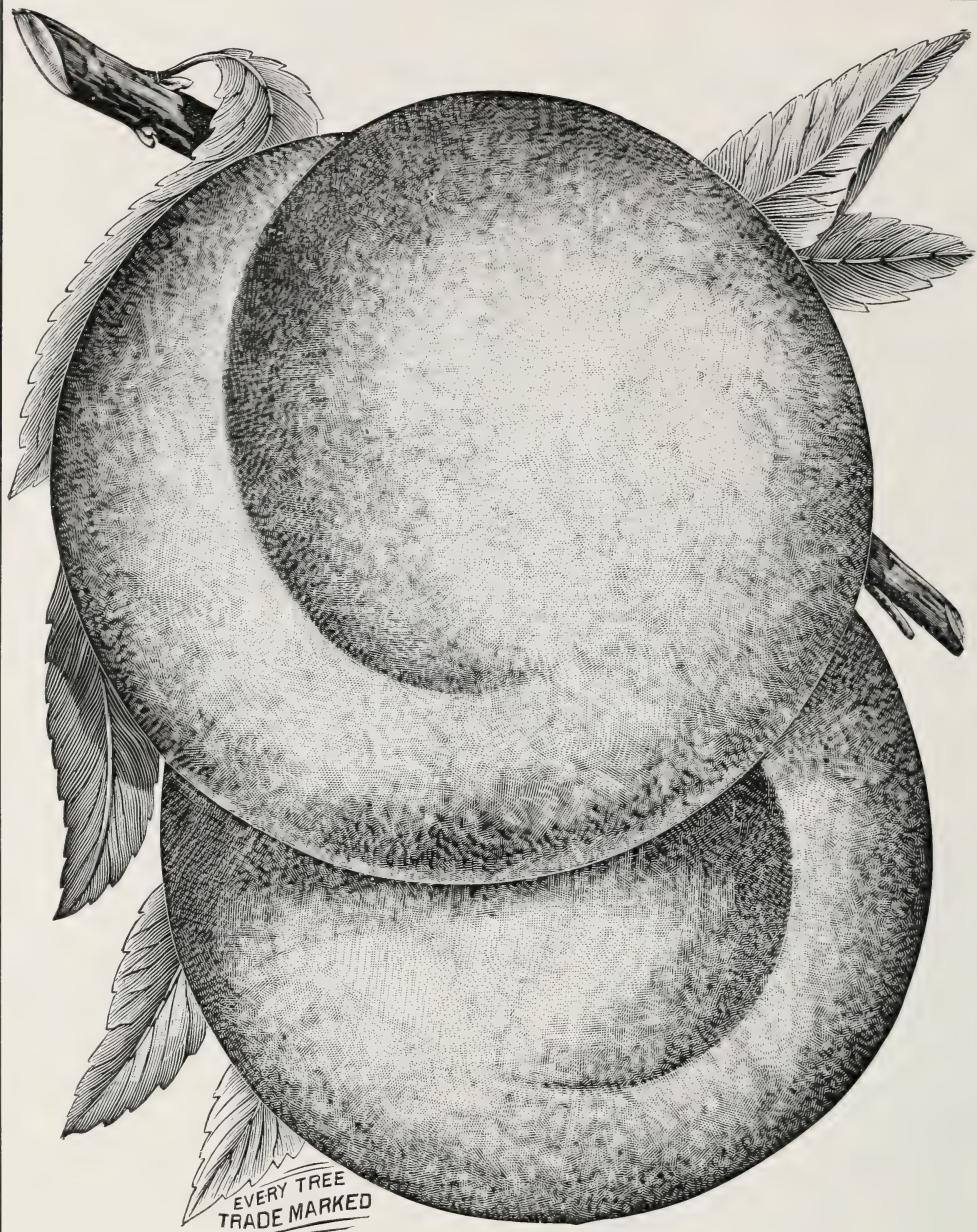
MR. JOHN MURRAY,  
Originator of Banner Peach.

Twenty-four years ago Mr. John Murray, of Woodslee, Ontario, while visiting at Detroit, Mich., bought some peaches at a fruit stand which he supposed came from California. They were large and beautiful, and he concluded to plant the seeds and wait for results. One of the seeds sprouted and grew up very rapidly. As peaches in that climate were considered tender and short lived, not much attention was given to the tree until it began fruiting. The fruit proved very large and handsome and of a quality never before tasted in that locality. The tree continued to bear heavy crops of fruit each year, and of such high quality and handsome appearance that it captured first prize at all the Fairs where it was placed on exhibition. Later, trees were budded at the South Essex Experiment Station, Leamington, Ontario, when, after fruiting there, the full worth of the Banner Peach was finally established and the variety offered for sale. The price asked for the peach was so great that for several years no Nurseryman could be found to purchase it. Finally, on March 22, 1898, an agreement was entered into

by us with the originator, Mr. John Murray, under which we obtained full control and ownership of the Banner Peach at a cost of \$2,500.00 in cash.

It is hardly necessary, we believe, to make special mention of the **New Prolific** Peach and its great triumphs in the past. It is now so well known everywhere that it needs no introduction to our patrons. Its success is complete. Those who have treated the introduction of the **New Prolific** with mistrust are now fully satisfied that it has proven to be all we have claimed for it, and more too.

The price we paid for the original Banner peach tree is \$2,500.00.

**BANNER PEACH. THE \$2,500 PEACH.**

Awarded twelve First Premiums at Canadian Fairs. Originated in the cold climate of Canada, the farthest north of any peach. Has stood 25 degrees below zero without the slightest injury to tree or crop. Original tree sprung from a seed, over 20 years ago, has borne 16 full crops. A perfect free-stone, large, beautiful, very attractive; color deep yellow, with rich crimson cheek; flesh golden yellow, very firm and in quality equal to New Prolific, one of our strongest claims, as it is well known that late ripening peaches are usually of poor quality. Season Oct. first. The very fact that we paid \$2,500.00 in cash for the Banner Peach, we believe is sufficient reason to justify planters in becoming interested in this greatest of all market peaches of the future.

**OPINIONS OF LEADING HORTICULTURISTS.**

I regard it as one of the best and of greatest merit—R. M. Kellogg. A very valuable contribution to late ripening peaches—C. J. Monroe. Best of its season—Ed. C. Reid. The peach that growers have been looking for—C. E. Bassett. Excels any peach grown—F. A. Burger. A very promising variety. Handsomer and better than Smock—Prof. L. R. Taft.

**WARNING!** The public is cautioned against accepting from any source trees purporting to be the Banner Peach unless the Blue "Banner trade-mark tag," is attached to each tree.

Hail to the glorious spring months, the time to plant Greening's trees,

**ADMIRAL DEWEY PEACH.**

Varieties marked with an asterisk (\*) are the most valuable for market.

**Admiral Dewey** (New)—A perfect free-stone peach, ripening with Triumph, but has better form, brighter color on the surface, is equally hardy and productive. The flesh is of uniform color and texture to the pit. July.

**Alexander**—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens three weeks earlier than Crawford Early. Cling. July.

**Barber**—Large in size; deep yellow nearly covered with red. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Tree hardy, but a slow grower. Middle of Sept.

**Bilyeau**—Large, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper; rather late. Middle to last of Oct.

\***Beers' Smock**—Large size; yellow, shaded with red; rich; tree hardy and very productive. One of the most valuable market varieties. A good shipper. Last of Sept. to first of Oct.

\***Bronson**—Large; yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh sweet, rich; fine flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer. Middle of Sept.

\***BANNER**—Originated at Woodslee, Ontario, Canada. Fruit large, round and very handsome. Tree very hardy and an early and abundant bearer, often producing a crop of fruit

the second year after planting. Considered by leading authorities the best and most profitable peach ever introduced. No other late peach compares with it in quality. In bearing and quality of fruit it equals New Prolific. Unsurpassed in point of richness of flavor. A strong, vigorous grower. Winner of ten first premiums at Canadian agricultural fairs. Color deep yellow, with a rich crimson bloom. Flesh golden yellow from pit to skin; pit small, perfectly free. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed. Season of ripening October first, the very best time to bring the highest price in market. Each and every tree "Trade Marked." (See colored illustration and testimonials.)

\***Champion**—A new variety originated at Nokomis, Ill., very hardy and productive. Fruit large and attractive; skin creamy white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and sweet. Aug. 15th.

\***Chili**—Medium size, yellow, with slight blush; flesh yellow, luscious and well flavored. Pit small. Tree very hardy and productive. Middle of Sept.

\***Cooledge** (Favorite)—Large; white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.



FITZGERALD.

\***Carman** (New)—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender; fine flavor and quite juicy. Ripens with Early Rivers. One of the hardiest in bud; quality very good. August.

\***Chair's Choice**—Large size, yellow; freestone; ripens five days earlier than Smock. Very promising. Last of Sept.

\***Conkling**—A profitable market sort. Large, round, golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor. Early September.

\***Crawford's Early**—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive, although tender in fruit bud. Its fine size and beauty make it one of the most popular sorts. No other variety has been so extensively planted. First of Sept.

\***Crawford's Late**—Fruit of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best late sorts. Last of Sept.

\***Crosby**—Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam; color bright orange yellow, with a very bright red cheek; flesh yellow, mild and pleasant. Tree unusually hardy. Middle of Sept.

**Davidson**—Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white, with red cheek, very hardy. Bears a heavy crop the

third year after planting; half cling. First of August.

\***Early Barnard**—Medium size, popular peach; yellow, with red in the sun; flesh yellow and very good; tree vigorous and good bearer. One of the hardiest. First of Sept.

**Early Michigan**—Medium size, white with red cheek; handsome; flesh white, firm and of fine quality. An early and good bearer. Middle of Aug.

\***Elberta**—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of fair quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all peach sections north and south. One of the leading market varieties. Sept. 10th to 15th.

\***Engle's Mammoth**—Large, round, oval, suture slight; yellow with red cheek; stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. One of the very best market sorts. Early Sept.

\***Fitzgerald**—An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color; in Canada and Michigan has proven one of the hardest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; small pit, flesh deep yellow, best quality. (See cut.) Last of Aug.

\***Foster**—Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with subacid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Handsome.

**Gold Mine**—Originated at Paw Paw, Mich. Originator says of it: Cross between the Honest John and Late Crawford; equal to Hill's Chili or Crosby for hardiness, and excelling Late Crawford in size, color, quality and firmness of flesh. Ripens with Late Crawford.

**Golden Drop**—This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive in market. Good quality, a very early and abundant bearer; hardy. Medium size. Last of Sept.

\***Globe**—Fruit large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit; quality good. Last of Sept. and first of Oct.

\***Greensboro**—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Larger than Alexander, ripening at same time; parts clear from seed when fully ripe. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.

**Hale**—Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. Fair quality; fruit subject to rot on the trees. Middle of Aug.

**Heath Cling**—Fruit large, oblong-roundish, with a point at the apex. Color white, with a red tinge in the sun. Flesh greenish white, tender, juicy and of high flavor, clingstone; hardy and productive. October. A popular sort in the South, but rather late for Michigan.

**Honest John**—Medium to large, with a pink cheek, skin whitish, flesh almost white, of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of Sept.

**Jacques**—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Middle of Sept.

\***Kalamazoo**—Medium size; slightly oblong; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich, melting; highly esteemed in Michigan. Middle of Sept.

**Large York**—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.

**Lemon Cling**—Large, yellow, with red cheek; cling. Sept.

\***Lemon Free**—Almost lemon shape, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon yellow when ripe. It is of large size, of excellent quality; a valuable market sort. Ripens after Late Crawford.

**Lewis**—Medium size, melting and rich, hardy and productive; white with red cheek. Last of Aug.

**Marshall**—Late; large, deep yellow, productive, ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling an important gap. Oct.

\***Mathews Beauty**—A new variety, originated at Cuthbert, Ga. Considered the greatest acquisition of any peach ever originated in Georgia; ripens two weeks later than Elberta, is better in quality, and larger in size. It is of the Smock strain, quality the best; vinous, juicy, very large; color deep yellow, streaked with red; flesh very thick and firm, very rich and yellow; freestone. We have seen specimens weighing 17 ounces. Middle to last of September. (See colored illustration.)

\***Mountain Rose**—Large; skin whitish, richly splashed with light and dark red; flesh white and very delicious; it ripens early, right after Hale's Early. First of Aug.

\***NEW PROLIFIC**—The most popular market variety of the present day. Fruit large, golden yellow with rich crimson cheek; flavor very rich and spicy; flesh golden yellow from pit to skin, firm and unusually thick; pit very small; freestone. It has stood the cold winter of 1898 better than any other variety. Tree a strong grower and very productive. Ripens fifth to tenth of September, just before Late Crawford. Hundreds of thousands of trees of this variety have been planted out in orchards. No variety has ever been introduced which is finer in quality and more profitable for market. Introduced by us in 1890. (See colored illustration.)



HON. W. W. HILBORN.  
Manager South Western  
Experiment Station,  
Leamington, Ont.

#### SOUTH WESTERN EXPERIMENT STATION, LEAMINGTON, ONT.

My attention was attracted some years ago to the peach tree, now named BANNER, growing on the place of Mr. John Murray, Woodslee, Ontario, and I have watched the great success of this promising peach with more than usual personal interest. About six years ago I obtained a few buds from the original tree and raised three trees, which I planted on the experimental grounds (under restriction of propagation). These trees began to bear after two years. The tree is very hardy, thrifty and free from curl leaf. It is very productive. The fruit is of large size, and can be compared with the celebrated New Prolific in quality, richness of flavor and beautiful appearance except that it ripens about three weeks later. The flesh is firm, and I consider it one of the best shippers for long distance. I know of no other variety ripening at the same time or later of as good quality and fine appearance. It is in every respect superior to the Crawford varieties or the Elberta. I am convinced that it will be planted very largely, if not exclusively, in the future as a late peach.

W. W. HILBORN,  
Leamington, Ont.

**Old Mixon Cling**—Large; whitish yellow with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Last of Sept.

\***Old Mixon Free**—Large; pale, whitish yellow with a red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best white-fleshed peaches. First to middle of Sept.

\***Pearce's Yellow**—A highly esteemed market variety, originated with P. S. Pearce, Catawba Island, O. Fruit large, golden yellow, excellent flavor; yellow flesh. Its very heavy bearing, hardiness of tree, large size, excellent qualities of fruit, and good shipping qualities, prompted Mr. Pearce to have this peach budded by us for his own planting. The strong confidence shown by such a prominent fruit grower ought to recommend this peach as an excellent market variety. We have seen the trees in full bearing and can heartily recommend it. First to middle of Sept.

**Red Cheek**—Fruit large; skin yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting. An excellent peach. Middle of Sept.

\***Reeves**—Fruit very large, round; skin yellow with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent; tree hardy and productive. Middle of Sept.

**Rivers**—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor; ten days later than Alexander. First of August.

**Smock Free**—(See Beers' Smock.)

\***Salway**—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich; one of the very best late peaches where it will ripen. Oct.

\***Scott's Nonpareil**—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. Sept.

**Snead**—The earliest peach known; ripens fully ten days before Alexander. Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek; excellent quality; productive. Cling. July.

\***Snow's Orange**—Medium size; orange yellow, with a deep, dark red cheek; flesh yellow and red at the stone, good quality. Tree hardy and very productive. First of Sept.

\***St. John**—A grand peach, ripening a week ahead of Early Crawford and fully or nearly as large in size and equal in quality, color and flavor. Color yellow with a fine red cheek; fruit round, brilliant, showy; one of the earliest yellow peaches; commences bearing young and produces abundantly. Middle of Aug.

**Stevens' Rarerie**—A very productive variety, resembling the Old Mixon Free, except being larger and more highly colored. Ripens after Late Crawford.

**Stump**—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of Sept.

**Susquehanna**—Fruit large and handsome; skin rich yellow, with a handsome red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich. Generally unproductive. Middle of Sept.



MR. J. L. HILBORN,  
Horticulturist.

#### FAR AHEAD OF ANYTHING I HAVE SEEN.

GREENING BROS.—Judging from what I have seen of the BANNER peach, it is destined to become the most popular of any peach in cultivation. I will not except even the New Prolific, which everybody knows is an excellent variety. In color it resembles a well colored New Prolific and will compare with that variety in quality and richness of flavor. It is of large size, and as its season is late it is far ahead of anything I have seen. I have seen the original tree a number of times when loaded with fruit, all it could stand without breaking all to pieces, and the fruit was always large and perfect in form. I shall plant all the BANNER trees I have room for in the future.

J. L. HILBORN, Leamington, Ont.



MR. JOHN MITCHELL,  
Judge at Horticultural  
Exhibitions.

#### A SURPRISE TO ME AND MANY OTHERS.

I take great pleasure in giving my opinion of the BANNER peach, which I have judged at Agr. Fairs for many years. Wherever it was exhibited I have always considered it the best peach on the table, in fact it was always a surprise to me and many others. In color it resembles Late Crawford; the quality, however, is much better, fully as large, but more round in shape, and ripens after Late Crawford. I was judge at a number of County Shows where the BANNER was on exhibition, and believe it to be without an equal as a market peach. It also has a very small pit. The original tree is now over twenty years old and has borne the heaviest crops I have ever seen. In conclusion, I believe this peach to have greater merits than I have mentioned.

JOHN MITCHELL, Leamington, Ont.

The New Prolific peach is the queen of Nature's realm.



**OUR NEW PROLIFIC PEACH ORCHARD—A Source of Great Profits.**

**Triumph**—Tree a strong grower and very hardy. Fruit large, yellow with red cheek; flesh bright yellow; great bearer and good shipper. Stone nearly free when fully ripe; a very valuable early yellow peach, ripening with Alexander. July.

**Wager**—Medium size, yellow; flesh yellow; one of the hardest. Last of Aug.

**Wheatland**—Large, golden yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Between Early and Late Crawford. Poor bearer.

**Wonderful**—A freestone; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. A seedling of Smock and similar to it in every way. First of Oct.

**Yellow Rareripe**—Large; deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of Aug.

### A WORD OF PRECAUTION

A great wrong has been committed by envious parties in circulating a story to the effect that the New Prolific peach was identical with the Kalamazoo, Bronson and E. Crawford. As a result of these false rumors there are offered today spurious trees purporting to be New Prolific. This is a very serious thing, and we wish to warn planters from accepting New Prolific trees from any source unless the New Prolific Trade Mark tag is attached to each and every tree. There is at present a bad mixture in this variety everywhere among nurseries, and planters will do well to secure their trees from a reliable source.

### PRES. OF MICH. STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY HIGHLY RECOMMENDS THE BANNER PEACH.

The basket of the Banner peach has been received, sampled, and enjoyed very much. This is not the first time I have eaten this peach, but have been watching it for a good many years, and have listened with pleasure to many compliments paid to it from leading people throughout the country. In all our discussions the Banner peach is regarded as one of the best. I congratulate you upon contributing so much by the introduction of a fruit of such great merit.

Three Rivers, Mich., Sept., '08.

R. M. KELLOGG.

### CUSTOMERS BRAG ABOUT OUR TREES.

Five years ago I set out 300 trees from your nurseries, and up to this time have never lost a tree. Who can beat that? I hear everywhere that customers brag about how the trees from your nursery grow.

Litchfield, Mich., Feb. 12, 1903.

CHAS. MUNRO.

Show me a fine garden, and I will show you a tender and noble spirit.

## MULBERRIES

Valuable for shade and ornamental trees as well as for fruit. Wonderfully rapid growers, very productive; the everbearing varieties fruit for three months.

**Downing's Everbearing**—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

**New American**—Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle Sept.

**Russian**—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silkworms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black. Largely planted for hedges, windbreaks, etc., in western states.

## PERSIMMON

### AMERICAN

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree, but it is not very hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frosts.

## APRICOTS

### RUSSIAN

A delicious fruit of the plum family, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops, ripening in July and August.

**Alexander**—An immense bearer. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful. July.

**Alexis**—An abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid. July.

**Catherine**—Vigorous and productive. Medium sized, yellow, mild subacid. July.

**Gibb**—Tree grows symmetrical; productive. Fruit medium, yellowish, sub-

acid; the best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. Last of June.

**J. L. Budd**—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit white with red cheek; sweet; the best late variety. Aug.

**Nicholas**—Tree prolific. Fruit medium to large; white, sweet and melting. A handsome variety.

## NECTARINES

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives best in the far West; it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

**Boston**—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet, and a peculiar pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known. September.

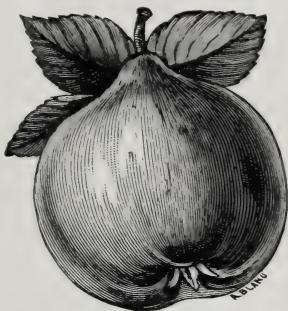
**Downton**—Large, pale greenish yellow with purplish red cheek; flesh pale green, red at the stone; quality very fine, melting, rich, sweet and excellent. August.

# QUINCES

**T**

III

HE Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of Apples or Pears, it imparts a delicious flavor.



**ORANGE QUINCE—Reduced Size.**

**Angers**—Somewhat later than Orange; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well. Tree a thrifty grower and an abundant bearer.

**Bourgeat (New)**—The strongest and most distinct grower of all quinces, with large foliage and very handsome fruit. Keeps longer than most other sorts. Very promising.

**Champion**—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

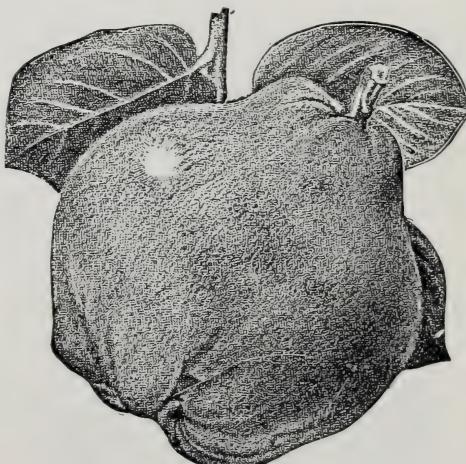


**QUINCES IN NURSERY—One Year Old.**

**Missouri Mammoth**—The largest quince in cultivation. Has stood severe cold; a thrifty grower and prolific bearer. One of the very best.

**Orange**—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

\***Rea (Rea's Mammoth)**—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good and said to be as productive.



**MISSOURI MAMMOTH QUINCE—Reduced Size.**

## Agents Wanted

.... Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade nursery stock will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents.

# NUTS

**Almond, Hardshell**—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

**Butternut, or White Walnut**—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

**Black Walnut**—This is the most valuable of all our timber trees for planting; a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.

**Chestnut, American Sweet**—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor and are a valuable article of commerce. Best adapted for sandy or gravelly soil.

**Chestnut, Spanish**—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly

very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not as sweet as the American and tree not quite as hardy.

**English Walnut or Madeira Nut**—A fine lofty-growing tree, with a handsome, spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling.

**Filbert, English**—This is of easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly; nuts nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor.

**Filbert, Purple or Blood-Leaved**—This variety resembles the English sort, except that the foliage is purple, making it a very ornamental shrub.

**Hickory, Shell-Bark**—To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich, nutty flavor excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel. Requires a clay sub-soil.

**Pecan**—This is a native nut belonging to the (*Carya*) Hickory-nut family. The tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.

#### PLEASED CUSTOMERS IN CASS COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

I planted 300 of your fruit trees, and am pleased to say that every tree is doing well, having put forth a splendid growth, and cheerfully recommend your stock.

JOS. STRECH.

Bought of Greening Bros. 100 peach trees, all of which are doing well, and can cheerfully recommend this firm and their stock.

JNO. SCHWISHER.

I bought of your firm 450 fruit trees, also some berry plants, and it gives me great pleasure to say that every tree and plant is alive and doing well, and far better than trees I bought of other firms. I cheerfully recommend your trees to any person desiring to purchase.

MARK ANTHONY.

I purchased of Greening Bros., in the spring of 1897, about 500 peach trees, and it gives me pleasure to say that nearly every tree lived through the hot dry summer, and made a large growth since being planted. I feel that I am one year ahead of trees I purchased from another nursery the same season.

W. D. JONES.

#### FINEST TREES EVER DELIVERED—NOT A SINGLE POOR TREE.

I have opened up the consignment of trees for Delta delivery, and can say that they are without exception the finest lot of trees that I have ever seen delivered here. For many seasons I have attended to deliveries for one or more nurseries, and have always found more or less poor trees, but in your delivery I have not found a single poor tree.

GEO. STEPHAN.

Delta, Col.

#### BANNER PEACH, FINE AND EXCELLENT SHIPPER.

Your Banner peach came in due time, but in my absence. Several sampled it one week after its arrival. It was juicy and the flavor very good. The size, color, and general appearance are favorable. It was firm, and would have kept several days longer, indicating an excellent shipper. It seems to me a valuable contribution to the late ripening peaches.

South Haven, Mich., Oct. 6, '03.

C. J. MONROE.

Apply potash to orchards in the form of unleached ashes.

# GRAPES



HERE is a pressing need of more light on grape culture, for the reason that such knowledge can be turned to good account by nearly all classes. Patrons desirous of obtaining explicit pruning instructions will please read our "Fruit Growers' Guide," in this Catalogue. Our vines are very strong and vigorous in growth. Two-year-old vines are the most desirable to plant, and will produce a fine crop the second and third season after transplanting.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (\*) are the most valuable for market.

## BLACK GRAPES

**Champion**—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all. Succeeds in all sections.

\***Concord**—The best known and most popular of all grapes. Best for table, wine and market, succeeds over a great extent of country. Ripens in Sept.

\***Early Ohio**—A new black grape; its points of merit are extreme earliness, hardiness, productiveness and being of better quality than most early sorts. Berries large, firm, of spicy, pleasant flavor; hangs to the stem with a persistency that makes its shipping qualities of the highest order. Ripens about three weeks before the Concord.

**Eaton**—Black; bunch and berry of the largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive.

\***Campbell's Early**—Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equaled by no other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, covered with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.

**Hartford**—Bunches of medium size; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of fair quality; ripens a week before Concord.

**Ives**—Hardy, productive, with a tough acid center. Valuable in the South.

**McPike**—A new black grape said to be a seedling of the Worden, and to produce berries of great size.

**Mills**—Black; originated in Canada. Vine vigorous, hearty and healthy; supposed to be a cross between a native and foreign variety; bunch very large, long and shouldered; berry medium to large, adheres firmly to the stem; flesh firm, meaty, rich and sprightly.

**Merrimac**—(Rogers' No. 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest and best of the Rogers sorts.

\***Moore's Early**—Bunch medium; berry round and as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4; color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality very fine; vine exceedingly hardy, has never been covered in the winter; it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease; in vigor of growth it is medium. Its earliness makes it desirable for a first crop, maturing, as it does, ten days before the Hartford and twenty before the Concord.



CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Reduced Size.

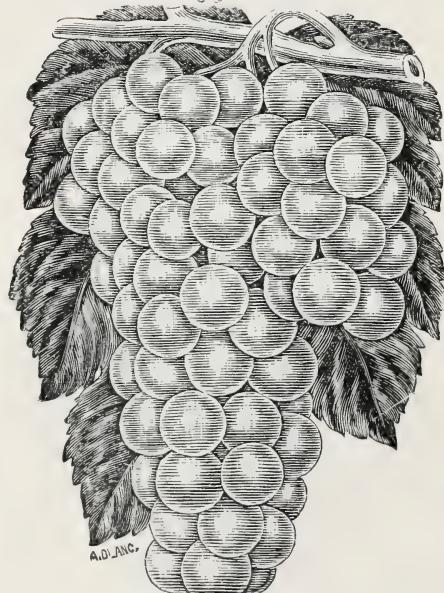
**Norton**—A hardy and exceedingly productive variety, only suited to wine making. Bunch medium, rather compact and shouldered; berries small, round; skin thick, black or dark purple; flesh sprightly but acid; color of wine, dark red. Vines must be laid down in winter as they are rather tender.

**Wilder** (Rogers' No. 4)—Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet; rather sprightly.

\***Worden**—A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier; much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equaled by no other grape grown. Berries and clusters are very large and compact; vine is fully as hardy as the Concord, and more productive. It is a sure bearer. A valuable market sort. (See colored illustration.)

### RED GRAPES

\***Agawam** (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive.



BRIGHTON—Reduced Size.

\***Brighton**—A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. Vine vigorous and hardy. This variety has now been

thoroughly tested, and it may now be truly said to be without an equal among early grapes. Succeeds best when planted near other varieties of grapes.

**Catawba**—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature.

\***Delaware**—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small; round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens right after Brighton.

**Diana**—A seedling of the Catawba, resembling its parent in general appearance, but ripening earlier. Bunches medium to large, compact; berries generally large, pale red; skin thick, covered with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with a little pulp, very high flavored, juicy and sweet; a long keeper.

**Iona**—Bunches large, compact and double shouldered; berries large, round, and almost transparent; skin thin; flesh tender, with a very rich, sprightly flavor.

**Jefferson**—Vine very vigorous, extremely hardy; bunch very large, often double-shouldered; very compact; berries large, roundish oval; light red, with a thin lilac bloom; combines the sugary richness of the Brighton, the tender meaty flesh of the Iona, with just enough vinous flavor to make the fruit deliciously sprightly and unsurpassed. Ripens with Niagara. A splendid keeper.

**Lindley** (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch long and compact; berries large; flesh sweet; ripens soon after Delaware. One of the best of Rogers'. A good keeper.

**Massasoit** (Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose; berry medium; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford Prolific.

**Moyer**—A new grape originated in Canada. In habit of growth and hardness it resembles the Delaware very much, but ripens earlier. Flavor sweet, delicious; skin tough, thin; pulp tender and juicy.

**Salem**—Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; good keeper.

\***Vergennes**—Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as Hartford Prolific. Its keeping qualities are superior.

**Woodruff**—A handsome, profitable market sort; vine vigorous, productive. Bunch and berry large, attractive; ripens early; fair quality, long keeper, good shipper.

**Wyoming**—Vines very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware.

### WHITE GRAPES

**\*Diamond**—A vigorous grower; with dark healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth, free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord; quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet. Ripens a few days before Concord.



**DIAMOND—Reduced Size.**

**Elvira**—Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower; bunch and berries medium size, very compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane. Ripens about with Catawba; very hardy. A wine grape.

**Empire State**—Healthy, strong grower, and very hardy; clusters large and shouldered; berry medium, nearly round, white, with a slight tinge of yellow, with a heavy white bloom; quality medium.

### RECIPE FOR GRAPE SOUP

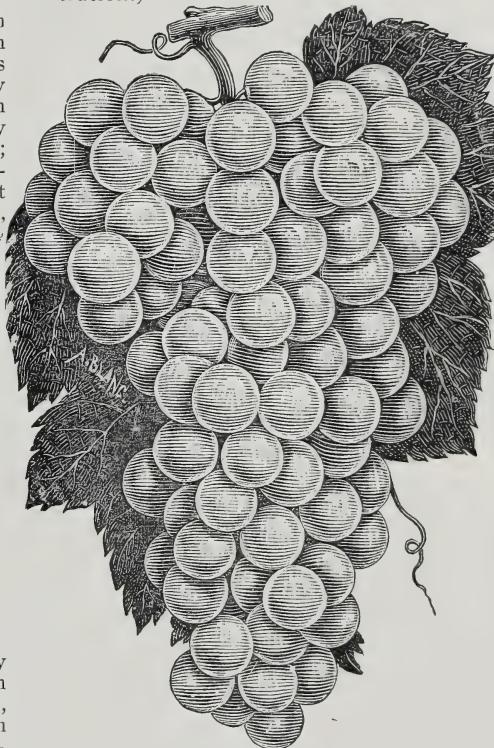
This Recipe was obtained of J. W. Fox, East Cleveland, O., and will be found valuable. Don't fail to try it and we are sure you will recommend it to others.

Boil and strain four pounds of grapes (Concord or Worden give best color); place juice in kettle, if too strong add a little water, and let it boil. While boiling put in a pinch of salt, a stick of cinnamon, and enough sugar to take off the sharp taste, but not to sweeten too much. When ready for serving, add a teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed in a little cold water. When thoroughly cooked serve with crackers, like any other soup.

**\*Green Mountain**—Color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one or two seeds, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. Ripens with Moore's Early.

**Martha**—Native of Missouri. Bunches medium and shouldered; berry large, roundish; flesh similar to Concord; a little foxy, but good; ripens earlier than Concord; vine vigorous and hardy.

**\*Niagara**—This white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor. Fruit keeps well, if carefully handled; one of our favorite sorts. (See colored illustration.)



**NIAGARA—Reduced Size.**

**\*Pocklington**—Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Ripens just ahead of Concord.

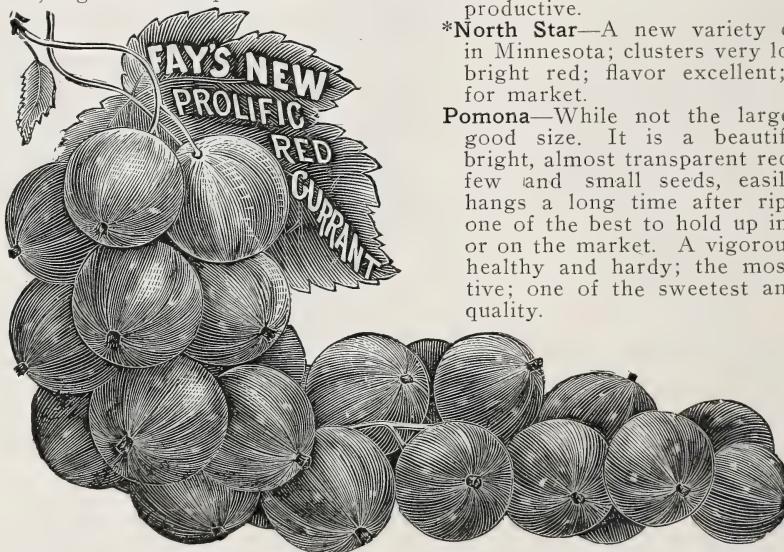
# SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT



Plant in rows 4x6 feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. To destroy the currant worm, see chapter on Spraying. For general culture, see chapter on Fruit Growing.

**\*Champion (Black)**—A variety from England now well tested in this country and pronounced everywhere to be the best black currant yet introduced. Very productive, large bunch and berry, excellent quality, strong and vigorous grower.

**Cherry**—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.



**Crandall**—A native black seedling of the western wild currant; distinct from the European black varieties and without their strong odor; wonderfully productive, a strong, vigorous grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting; easily picked; can be shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit; free from all attacks of insect enemies.

**\*Fay's Prolific**—The leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. No variety ever

made as quick jump into popular favor, the demand most seasons being in excess of the supply.

**Lee (Black)**—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

**Naples**—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

**\*North Star**—A new variety originated in Minnesota; clusters very long; color bright red; flavor excellent; valuable for market.

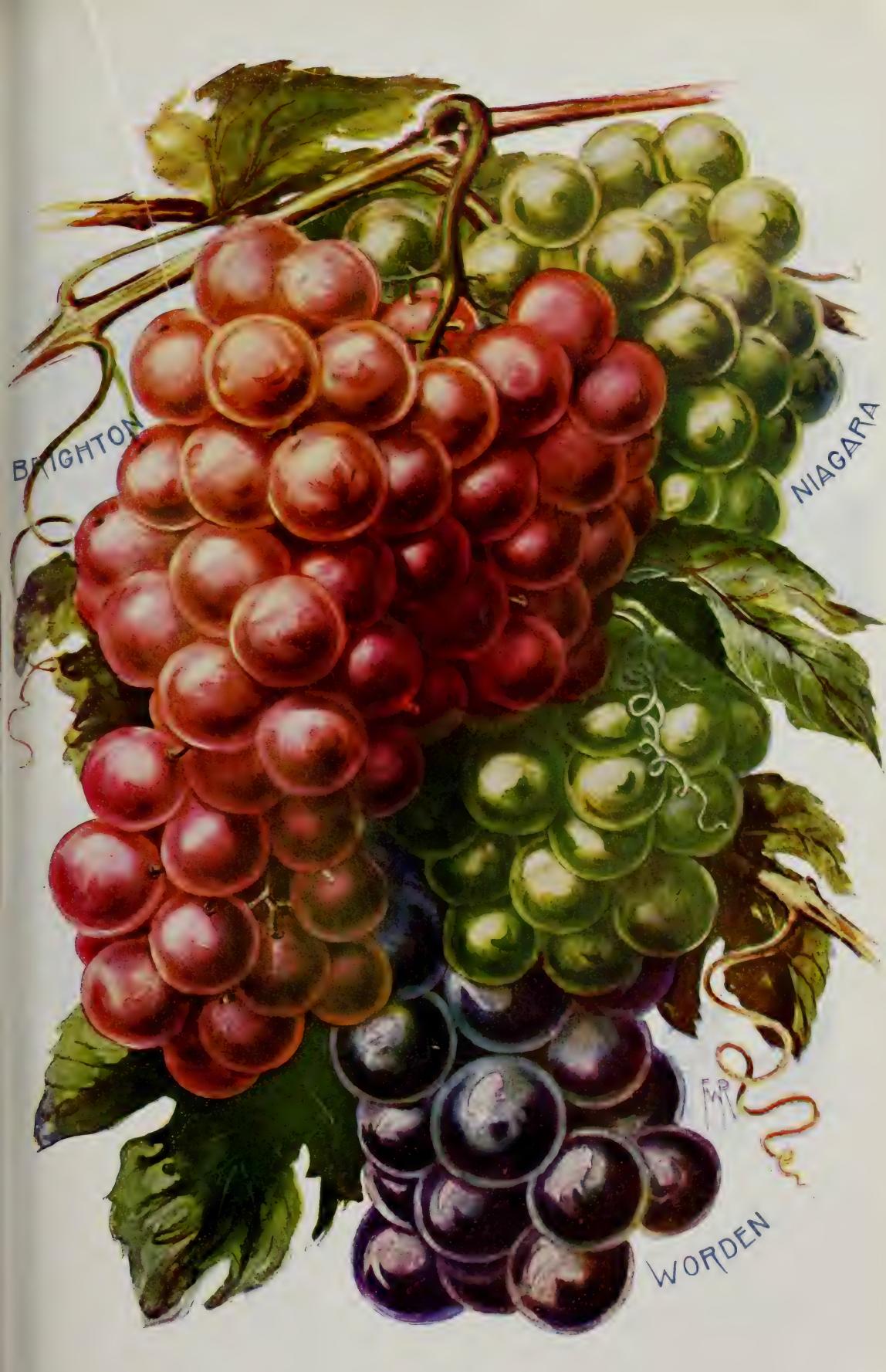
**Pomona**—While not the largest, is of good size. It is a beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent red; has but few and small seeds, easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe, and is one of the best to hold up in shipping or on the market. A vigorous grower, healthy and hardy; the most productive; one of the sweetest and best in quality.

**Raby Castle**—An old English variety, resembles Victoria. Bunch long and large; bright red, very prolific. Carries its foliage and fruit very late.

**Red Dutch**—An old well-known sort, good quality, berry medium, long bunch. Very productive.

**\*Versailles**—Large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best of the large sorts.

**Victoria**—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than Cherry, and continuing in fine condition for a





**Reliable  
Agents  
Wanted**



**VICTORIA CURRANT.**

**BOUGHT 10,000 OF OUR TREES. MONROE TREES ARE BETTER THAN EASTERN VARIETY.**

Of the 10,000 trees you sent me I find, in spite of the extreme drouth, a loss of less than 2 per cent. The trees came out of the car as green as a leek, and have grown remarkably well, some of them over 4 feet the first season. At the same time I bought your trees I planted 160 trees from an eastern nursery, which, however, did very poorly, over one-half of them dying off the first season with the same cultivation and in the same field with yours. This winds up my eastern buying, as I have done heretofore, as I am fully convinced Monroe trees are far better for Michigan than eastern grown.

E. E. BROWN.

Englishville, Mich.

**PROF. L. R. TAFT: "RICH, AROMATIC ODOR AND FLAVOR. A PROMISING TABLE VARIETY."**

Michigan Agricultural College, Oct. 22, '95.  
The basket of Winter Banana Apples duly received. I consider it a very promising table variety. It is of good size, regular in form and beautiful in appearance. Unlike most other sorts of its color, it seems to handle well, the specimens that I have not showing any discoloration after being handled a number of times. In flavor it is very mild subacid, with a rich, aromatic odor and flavor. If sufficiently productive, would consider it a very valuable apple for either home use or market. The Banana trees here on the experiment grounds are making fine growth. Yours very truly,

L. R. TAFT.

**FINEST TREES EVER HANDLED.**

We finished unloading the car of your pear trees, and I want to say that they are simply the finest trees that I ever handled, both in root and branch, and I think I am a judge of trees. If you have any doubtful customers as to the kind of stock you send out, please refer them to me.

C. E. HANON.

Clinton, Ky.

**1,000 TREES. THE BEST NURSERY TO DEAL WITH.**

I have bought over one thousand trees from Greening Bros., of Monroe, Mich. They have always sent me nice stock. The trees have all borne and have all been true to name. To any parties desiring to plant trees I would recommend Greening Bros. as being the best nursery firm to deal with. Stock very fine.

LEROY TIFT.

Croton, Mich., 1901.

**BEST I HAVE EVER SEEN.**

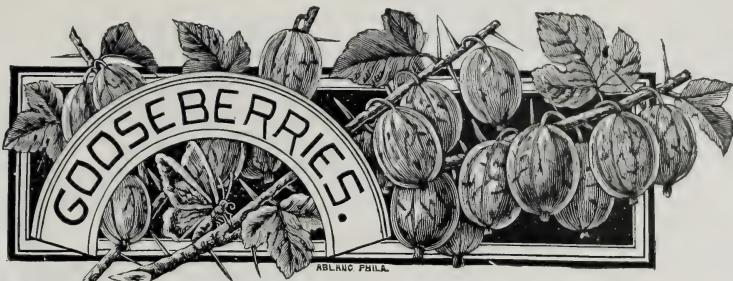
Have just received my order of trees, and am pleased to say that they are the best I have ever seen. Benton Harbor, Mich., 1902.

O. RICHMOND, M. D.

I am much pleased at the appearance of your stock, and your method of packing is certainly "Ideal."

Napoleon, Mich.

F. E. ROMINE.



This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market. It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English sorts, are of fine quality, and are not subject to mildew.

\***Chautauqua**—Size very large; fruit a beautiful light yellow color; quality good. An American seedling.

\***Columbus**—An American seedling of the English type; large size; color greenish yellow, smooth, and of fine quality; a strong grower, with large glossy foliage. New.

\***Downing**—Fruit is much larger than the Houghton; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort. (See cut.)

**Houghton**—A vigorous American sort; very productive. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of a delicious flavor; very profitable for canning and catsup. (See cut.)

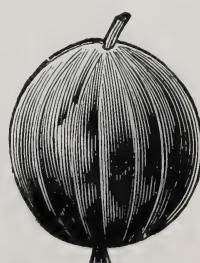
**Industry**—An English variety; very large, red; of fine quality and excellent flavor. Very desirable if kept free from mildew, as it is the largest grown. (See cut.)



HOUGHTON.



INDUSTRY.

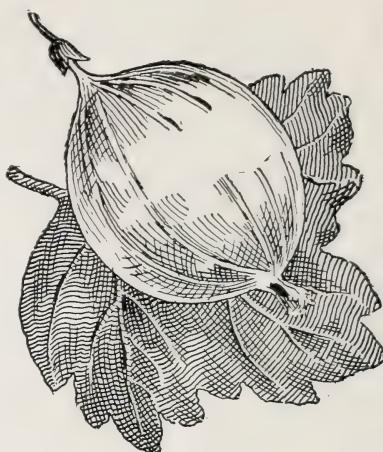


DOWNING.

**Keepsake**—Fruit very large, straw-colored, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. Believe it one of the best English sorts for our climate.

**Red Jacket**—A new red berry, larger than Downing; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts, and is the only one absolutely free from mildew either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds, and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation, wherever gooseberries can be grown.

**Smith's Improved**—From Vermont. Large, oval; light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.



**RED JACKET.**

**STOOD 38 DEGREES BELOW ZERO.**

The New Prolific Peach trees in my orchard stood 38 degrees below zero, and are not hurt.  
Oshkosh, Wis.

THOMAS JAMES.

**FRUIT GROWERS ASTONISHED AT THE WONDERFUL GROWTH WE GET.**

Your shipment came this morning all in fine order, and finer stock never has been seen in this country. I thank you for your shipment and enclose money order to cover the amount of bill. I have called the attention of several fruit growers here to samples sent me, and they all declare that they were astonished at their marvelous growth and fine appearance. With sentiments of the highest esteem, I am,

DR. MICHAEL MASON.

Muskegon Heights, Mich.

**A \$1,250 CUSTOMER WELL PLEASED.**

I am thankful that I have followed your advice and set out a good orchard and a large vineyard. I am well pleased with my stock, and all those who have seen my plantation have only words of the highest praise for your excellent stock. People are becoming interested in the New Prolific Peach in this section. My 500 trees are loaded down to break with large elegant peaches. They are a surprise to visitors. I shall harvest about 200 bushels of the New Prolific from the 500 trees planted two years ago last spring.

GODFREY PAUL.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

**A PLEASED CUSTOMER.**

I am pleased to recommend your firm to all who intend to set out trees, as my experience with your firm has been so very satisfactory in the past. I have a large orchard of trees which came from your nurseries.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

FRED DAVENPORT.

**3,000 TREES, FINEST AND MOST UNIFORM EVER SAW.**

It gives me great pleasure to state that the 3,000 peach trees I bought of you last spring were the finest and most uniform lot of trees I ever saw. I am so well pleased with your nursery stock that you will find enclosed another order for 1,000 trees.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 29, 1904.

W. R. BAKER.

**GRAND RAPIDS CITY PARKS RECOMMEND OUR FIRM.**

I shall do justice to myself in congratulating Greening Bros. upon their so highly cultivated and healthy growing nursery stock which I have bought heretofore for our parks. It gives me pleasure to recommend this firm to everyone who is in need of nursery stock.

Office of Supt. of City Parks, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WENCZEL L. CUKERSKI.

**A CUSTOMER WHO BOUGHT 3,300 TREES.**

I am pleased to recommend Greening Bros. as a reliable firm for square dealing. I have up to this time planted 3,300 of their trees, 500 of which are the famous New Prolific. My orchard is one of the finest in the country and speaks for itself.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

E. PELTON.

**A NEW PROLIFIC PEACH CUSTOMER WHO DESIRES MORE STOCK.**

Please send me catalogue and price list for spring 1901. I am very much pleased with the bill of trees I received from you three years ago, especially with the New Prolific peaches, which bore a heavy crop of peaches last fall.

Perrysburg, Ohio.

MRS. JAS. HAYES.

**TREES RECEIVED IN FINE SHAPE AND EVERYBODY PLEASED.**

The trees arrived here Tuesday, and everything was in good order and every person highly pleased over their trees. It was the nicest lot of trees ever brought to our town. Accept thanks for same from myself and customers.

Chesterville, O.

D. W. VIRTUE.



A well-known fruit, indigenous to this country, and as it ripens just as raspberries are gone, when there is a great scarcity of small fruit, it is almost indispensable to every garden.

**\*Ancient Briton**—Very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit stems loaded with good sized berries of fine quality, which ship well and bring the highest price in market.

**\*Early Harvest**—One of the earliest blackberries in cultivation. Habit of growth, dwarf-like; fruit medium size and good quality. Adapted only for southern climates unless protected in winter.

**\*Erie**—Very large, jet black and early. Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and a great bearer, producing large, sweet berries; earlier in ripening than any other sort.



ERIE.

**\*El Dorado**—H. E. Van Deman recommends this variety thus: "This berry was noted last year, and is of much promise; so much so that a special colored plate has been made. It is an oblong, irregular berry of large size, fruiting in pendulous, slender, hairy spikes with few thorns. Color black; flesh deep crimson, with tender core; flavor sweet, rich quality and very good."

**Kittatinny**—Large, black, sweet; highly flavored; medium early; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. One of the best. This variety is the greatest fruit producer, the most vigorous

grower and the deepest rooter of all blackberries grown. Not as hardy as Snyder.

**Lawton**—Very large, irregular, roundish oval, black; very juicy, soft, moderately sweet and finely flavored when ripe; turns black before ripe or soft, is then quite acid, but excellent for cooking. A vigorous grower and exceedingly productive. Half hardy.



LAWTON.

**Rathbun**—Very large, jet black, without hard core, small seeds, extra fine quality; very rich aroma. Plant suckers very little. Very hardy. Ripens early.

**Stone's Hardy**—Vigorous grower; the wood is stocky, short jointed and ripens early. Fruit turns dark red and is very hardy. Fruit medium size, is black and glossy when ripe, and has a delicious flavor.



SNYDER.

**\*Snyder**—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. One of the hardest sorts and most profitable for market.

**\*Taylor**—A good succession for Snyder in cold climates. Ripens its large, luscious berries some weeks later. Vigorous, hardy, fruitful.

**Wachusett**—Of fair size and excellent quality; canes hardy, of strong, healthy growth. It is almost free from thorns, and is fairly productive.

**\*Wilson**—Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together; requires protection in some localities.

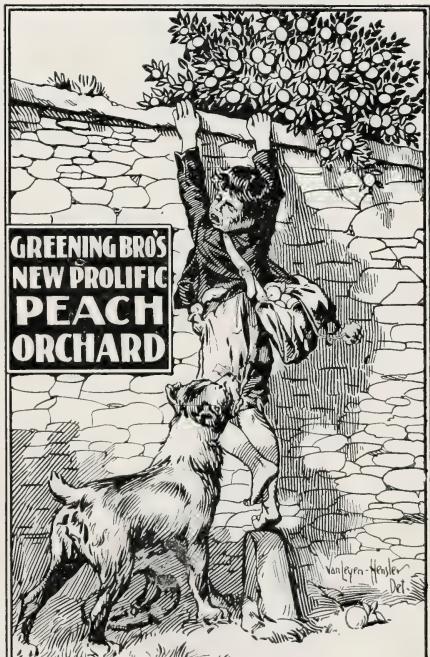
inches long by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. It has proven highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of all the blackberry varieties for family use.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

**Lucretia**—One of the long-growing, trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Valuable for home use. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half

## DEWBERRY



The story of the small boy and the New Prolific Peach.  
No heart is strong enough to resist temptation;  
Yet there is no necessity for enforcing precaution.

### A LARGE PLANTER AND CUSTOMER WHO VISITED OUR NURSERIES.

Greening Bros.,

Monroe, Mich.:

Your representative, Mr. Collins, has asked me for an expression in writing concerning the trees that I have purchased from you the past three seasons. I am pleased to report entire satisfaction in every way with the quality and condition of the stock I have purchased each year, and will further say that it has proven to be the most uniform and desirable that I have ever purchased from any one, and I have set many thousands of trees and patronized a number of nurserymen. The fact that I have given you my entire business for the coming season's planting would seem to be the best evidence of my opinion of your goods and the treatment I have received at your hands. Since visiting your nurseries last September, I can better appreciate why it is that your stock is so vigorous, uniform and desirable. I have never seen anything to compare with your soil, location, system and general arrangement for producing good trees. It will be a profitable investment for any large permanent customer, as I expect to be.

H. D. Hudson,  
Ganges, Mich.

### We Warn the Public

From accepting from any source trees of Banana Apple, Banner and New Prolific Peach and Brusseler Braune Cherry, unless the respective "Trade Mark" is attached.

There is pleasure in watching the growth of a tree or plant.



CONRATH—The Great Market Berry.

## RASPBERRIES



HE directions herein given, in our "Fruit Growers' Guide," if faithfully carried out, will insure certain success. Those engaged in growing berries for market should not fail to read our "Treatise on Marketing." Raspberries are worth from three to four dollars per bushel; they meet a ready sale, they are nice to handle, they do not exhaust the soil, and they come into market at a time when every one is earning money and is willing to spend it, and in school holidays, when cheaply gathered.

### RED & YELLOW VARIETIES

**\*Cuthbert**—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers better than any other variety. Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. (See colored illustration.)

**Columbian**—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is firmer, adheres to the bush much

longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning; color dull purplish red. Bush a strong grower; attaining a very large size. One of the hardest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness, stands at head for canning, making jam, jell, etc. Should be planted two feet farther apart than any other variety. (See colored illustration.)

**Golden Queen**—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality. Its size equal to the Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and

hardy enough even for extreme northern latitudes, having stood uninjured even when the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of a high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety. (See colored illustration.)

\***Hansell**—Medium to large; color bright crimson; flesh firm; quality best. Cane vigorous, entirely hardy and very productive. Add to these characteristics the fact that it is very early, and we have a variety of the greatest merit.



HANSELL.

**Japanese Wineberry**—Berry medium size, round, bright red, sparkling and attractive. Borne in clusters, and each berry at first tightly enveloped by a large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is covered with purplish red hairs; these gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit. The canes are covered with purplish red hairs; the leaves are large, thick, dark green above and silvery gray beneath. A novelty of ornamental value only. Lacks hardiness.

**King (New)**—The earliest Red Raspberry on record. It is thus described by H. E. Van Deman: "Round, medium size; light crimson color; moderately firm and of excellent quality. A seedling of Thompson, and ripens about the same time, but larger and more productive."

\***Loudon**—A seedling of Turner crossed with Cuthbert. A valuable new sort;

color red; hardy and productive; begins to ripen with Cuthbert, but continues during a longer season.

\***Marlboro**—Large size; light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. One of the best large early berries for the North.

**Shaffer**—Fruit large; purple; soft, with slightly subacid and rich flavor; hardy; vigorous and productive. Much esteemed. Season late. One of the best for canning.



SHAFFER.

### BLACK CAPS

**CONRATH**—The largest of all black raspberries. Six days earlier than Gregg. A deep rooter and most vigorous grower. Very hardy, highly productive; color black; sweet and delicious. Being so early and large, it brings the highest price in the market. All experiment stations give it the highest praise. During 1886 this variety produced fruit at the rate of \$420 per acre. The drouth does not affect this sort on account of its deep rooting and early fruiting. See colored illustration and read testimonials. Every package of plants shipped out by us of this variety has the Conrath trade mark label attached. Accept no other.

J. BLANC  
PARIS.

**Cumberland**—A mammoth midseason blackcap that loads its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruit. Its great glossy berries outsell all others of their season, are firm enough to ship well, and of good quality. In hardiness and productiveness, among the best.

three or four weeks, by which time the new canes begin to fruit and continue until checked by the frost. This latter crop does not consist of a few scattering berries, but immense clusters, often numbering 100 berries on a single stalk. Fruit large size and delicious flavor.



CUMBERLAND.

**Earhart Everbearing**—One of the best of the everbearing raspberries, producing a moderate crop on last year's canes at the usual season, and a second crop in September upon the new canes. The plants are vigorous and healthy. The fruit is glossy black; quite firm.

\***Gregg**—Of good size; fine quality; very productive; an old reliable market sort; fairly hardy. Well known everywhere. No one can afford to be without it. (See cut.)



GREGG.

**Gault**—A chance seedling from Ohio. Canes thrifty and hardy. The first crop ripens about with Gregg, is more abundant, and continues in bearing for

**Hilborn**—Originated in Canada; hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms. The fruit is nearly the size of the Gregg, jet black and of the best quality. It ripens nearly a week later than Souhegan, and bears a long time.

**Johnston**—Berry nearly as large as the Gregg, perfectly black, quite firm, holds its shape well in handling and shipping; in quality sweet and delicious; in canning and evaporating it retains its sweetness and flavor to a high degree. Ripens just before Gregg.



KANSAS.

\***Kansas**—Plant is a strong grower; fruit jet black, as large or larger than Gregg, a splendid yielder and hardy. One of the very best. Ripens before Gregg. (See cut.)

**Mammoth Cluster**—Canes of strong growth and very prolific. Berries large and of fine quality.

\***Souhegan**—Ripens its entire crop within a very short period. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy; wonderfully productive. Fruit of medium size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm, and of sweet, pleasant flavor.

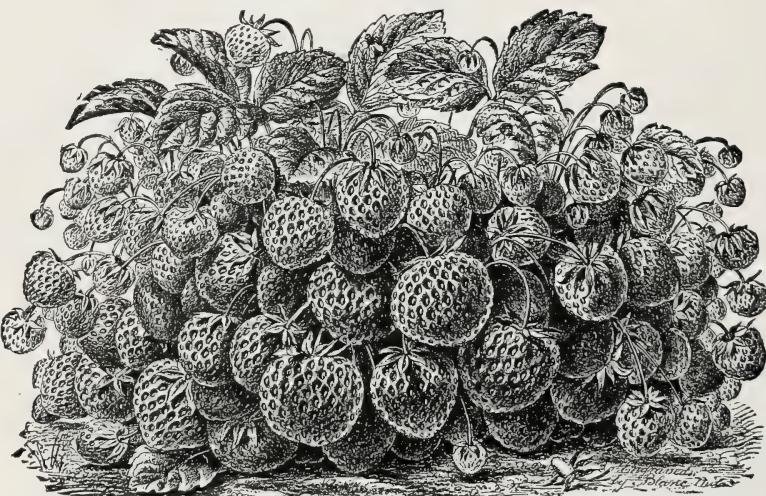
## STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and soil in a good condition through the fruiting season. The blossoms of those marked "(Imp.)" are destitute of stamens and are termed "pistillate," and unless a row of a perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. Those marked "(Per.)" are the perfect flowering sorts.

The Strawberry is one of the easiest to transplant if properly planted. A very common error is to plant too deep. The fact that plants of cabbage, tomatoes, and many garden vegetables live and thrive better if planted deeply, perhaps leads to this mistake; at any rate, if the crowns of Strawberry plants are placed below the surface they will decompose and die. In planting set the plants no deeper in the soil than when growing or with the leaves even with the surface. The roots should be straightened out and placed their full length in the soil, pressing it firmly on every side to prevent drying.



**The right way to Plant Strawberries.**



**OUR BEARING PLANT OF BRANDYWINE STRAWBERRIES.**

The following are the varieties most desirable for family use and market. Each and every variety enumerated has its special merits:

**\*Bubach** (Imp.)—Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific; leaves large, dark green, and endure the hottest sun perfectly. The leading market variety. Succeeds best on heavy soil.

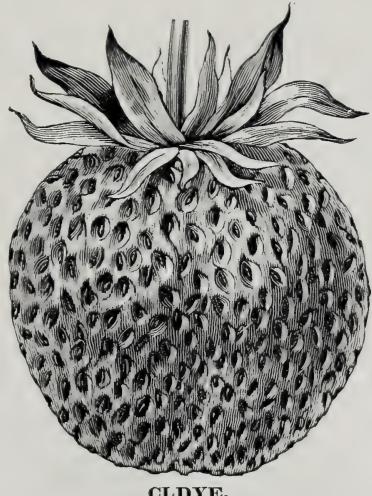
**Beder Wood** (Per.)—It ripens about three days after Michel's Early, and a full week ahead of Crescent; gives heavy pickings from the start, and

holds out until the rush of midseason. **Brandywine** (Per.)—Season medium to late. One of the grandest berries ever introduced. It is one of our favorites. It is one of the heaviest fruiters and a splendid shipper. Berries very large, deep red to center. Stems short and stout and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollinizers for pistillates of its season.

**Bismarck** (Per.)—Seedling of Bubach, which it resembles, but is a perfect variety; one of the best home or market berries; does best on good, strong soil.

**Cumberland** (Per.)—Very large, round; of good quality; pale scarlet; soft. Excellent for home use. Early to late.

**Clyde** (Per.)—This is perhaps the most popular new strawberry ever introduced, seeming to do equally well in all parts of the country. The Clyde ripens early, is as large as Bubach and much firmer. The plant is very vigorous and healthy, foliage light green in color. It makes extra strong plants, with excellent roots reaching far into the soil, thus being able to withstand severe drouth.



CLYDE.

**Crescent** (Imp.) Large, averaging larger than Wilson's Albany; conical; color a handsome bright scarlet; quality very good. In productiveness unequaled, having produced over 400 bushels per acre. Plants very strong and vigorous; a most valuable market sort.

**Eureka** (Imp.)—A fine market berry. Berries large, uniform, very productive, good quality: season medium late.

**Excelsior** (Per.)—Another early sort of great promise from Arkansas. It is an



EXCELSIOR STRAWBERRY.

excellent grower of good clean foliage, making large, stocky plant, which is one of the main business qualifications of a strawberry. Earlier by several days than Michel's Early. It does well on light sand or heavy land. The berry is dark red, nearly as dark as Warfield; of good size; one of the best shippers; will stand as much handling as the old Wilson without bruising. It is a good plant maker, medium in size and perfectly healthy; blossom perfect.

\***Gandy** (Per.)—Unsurpassed in growth and healthfulness of foliage. Berries bright crimson color, uniform size and shape, large, ripen late and are very firm. Produces a crop of berries the first season plants are set. Latest of all. A profitable market sort.

**Glen Mary** (Per.)—Very prolific; berries large but somewhat irregular; dark scarlet, glossy; moderately firm and of good quality.

\***Greenville** (Imp.)—Resembles Bubach, but firmer and a better shipper; uniform in size, regular outline, excellent quality. Plant a strong grower, free from rust, and one of the most productive.

\***Haverland** (Imp.)—The most productive large berry under cultivation. Season medium early until late. Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large; excellent flavor and bright red. (See cut.)



HAVERLAND.

**Jessie** (Per.)—On moist soil is a robust, healthy plant; long, stout fruit stalk; holds the fruit well up from the ground; berries of the largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid, and of the most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape. Season medium.

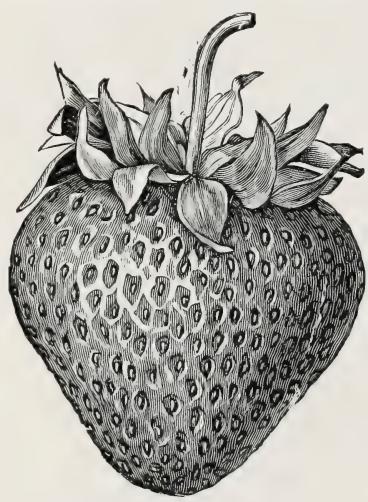
**Lovett** (Per.)—An immense bearer; berry large and firm; a good runner; splendid fertilizer for Crescent, Warrfield and Bubach. Season medium late.

**Marshall** (Per.)—Season late. Berries deep blood red to center, flavor very much like the wild berry. Foliage large and vigorous. While it will not perhaps yield as many quarts to the acre as some medium sized berries, yet it is the best extra large berry.

**Michel's Early** (Per.)—Long been known as the extra early berry. It should always be grown in hedgerow, when it is very productive. It makes runners very freely, and many have propagated in beds so thickly that light was excluded and thus it lost its tendency to form fruit buds. Berries medium size, cone shape and a good shipper.

**Nic Ohmer** (Per.)—The fruit is of the very largest size. It is dark, glossy red, firm and excellent flavor. Medium to late.

\***Parker Earle** (Per.)—Plant robust and healthy; withstands changes of climate; berry regular, conical, medium size, glossy crimson; flesh firm; a good shipper; season medium. Succeeds well on rich, loamy soil. We can highly recommend it for general culture.



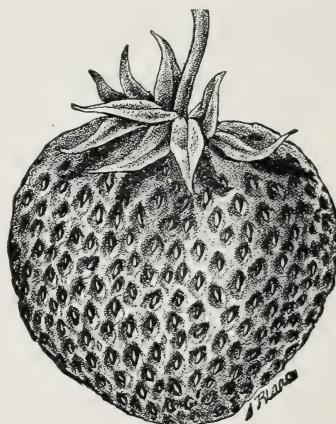
ROUGH RIDER.

**Rough Rider** (Per.)—A seedling of Eureka, fertilized by Gandy. Berries very large; color dark red, same as Gandy; extremely firm and one of the best shippers. One of the most valuable late varieties.

**Sample** (Imp.)—Large size; midseason; fine quality; conical shape and regular in form. One of the best for market.

**Sharpless** (Per.)—Very large; average specimens, under good cultivation, measuring one and one-half inches in diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex; irregular, often flattened; clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma; vigorous, hardy, and very productive when raised in hills with runners cut off.

**Warfield** (Imp.)—The greatest market and shipping berry. A deep rooter, and can mature an immense crop; berries above medium in size, dark red to the center, and one of the best canning and shipping berries grown. (See cut.)



WARFIELD.

**Wilson** (Per.)—Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. Succeeds best on heavy soil. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry. Season early to late.

#### 6,000 OF OUR TREES—THE FINEST HE EVER SAW.

I take pleasure in saying that the 6,000 trees shipped me from your nursery are the finest lot I have ever seen. People come for miles round to see them. You may look for a big delivery from this vicinity next spring. My orders for trees in the future will all be placed with your firm.

Wishing you the success you so well deserve, and thanking you for the prompt manner in which you filled my order, I will subscribe myself as  
Newaygo, Mich.

Yours truly,  
WILL COURTWRIGHT.

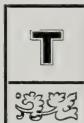
#### 2,000 TREES SHIPPED OVER 2,000 MILES. MORE THAN PLEASED.

Gentlemen: We have received fruit trees as per your invoice, checked them over carefully and found them to be in good condition and entirely free from insects or disease. We are more than pleased with the trees, and are satisfied that they are the finest that have been shipped into this valley. We can cheerfully recommend Greening Bros. to those desirous of purchasing nursery stock.

Montrose, Col.

J. F. WILSON & Co.

## ASPARAGUS



HIS earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well-rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants eight inches apart in rows four feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the second season.

**Conover's Colossal**—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common sorts, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

**Palmetto**—Until recently we believed that the Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now

forced to concede that the Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder, and more even and regular in its growth, and that it will eventually supersede the old favorite. It has been tested both North and South, and has proven entirely successful in every instance.

## RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

**Early Scarlet**—Smaller than Myatt's, but extremely early and very highest quality. The best extra early sort for home or market.

**Myatt's Linnaeus**—Those who have never

grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, subacid flavor.

## FIGS

**Brown Turkey**—A brownish purple, large, rich and excellent variety.

**Celestial or Sugar**—Fruit small, but very sweet.

### We Give Value for Value

...It is the man who gives full value for what he receives who wins permanent prosperity.....



### Riding in an Automobile

Is quite a contrast to riding in an old cart, as we did eighteen years ago . . . . .

### 600 SHADE TREES. MUCH PLEASED WITH THE STOCK.

Replying to your favor of the 28th inst. in regard to nursery stock furnished us for planting the streets of Rossford, would say, that we find in looking over orders, that you have furnished us nearly 600 shade trees, ranging from two to six inches in diameter, of which over 300 were planted over a year ago, all of which grew with the probable exception of perhaps a half dozen. We have had many flattering comments upon their general appearance, for their size, straightness and fine points in general, and we have been very much pleased with the stock, as well as your manner of filling our orders.

Toledo, Ohio.

THE EDWARD FORD PLATE GLASS CO.

### BEST GROWTH OF ANY PLANTED IN TWENTY YEARS.

The peach, cherry and plum trees that I have bought from your agent, Ward E. Collins, for the last three years, were the best and finest that I have ever set and they have made the best growth of any that I have set in the last 20 years. I harvested as high as 112 baskets from the two-year-old Triumph and Greensboro last fall.

W. H. HOOVER.

Ganges, Mich.

"Hurrah for Roosevelt" and the New Prolific peach.



## ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT



HAT and how to plant must, in a great degree, be determined by each one for himself, but we would advise planting a variety of hardy, well-tested sorts, and although we entitle this department "Ornamental," we esteem it to combine the useful with the ornamental in great measure.

Norway Spruce windbreaks are valuable for screening fruit orchards and protecting both the trees and the fruit against severe cold and heavy winds.

Many of our most active business men are also men of taste; and would be glad to beautify and improve their home grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Where such is the case, we cheerfully place our experience and knowledge at their command. We call attention to our "**Treatise on beautifying the surroundings of a home,**" on page 46, giving full and explicit information of how to lay out the front yard.

Flower gardens and graveled walks are beautiful, but expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass, trees and shrubbery are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flowers beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make your lawn a checkerboard of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free growing trees or climbing plants; if there be a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have many large trees near the house, there should be at least a few on the sunny side of the dwelling for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs in ovals or circles and along the borders of the front yard and as a banking against the house, Spirea Van Houtii and Hydrangea being especially desirable for this purpose. Shrubbery is the most satisfactory for door yard improvement and gives a charming effect. If planted in masses we recommend planting as much of an assortment as possible, and keeping them in shape by proper pruning.

Keep the shrubs under good cultivation, and well pruned for good effect and best results. Apply a dressing of fine manure about every two years and work into the soil.

You will find lines of beauty in even the commonest shrub.

**HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES  
FOR LAWN AND PARK**

IN SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS AND ROSES,  
WE CARRY AN IMMENSE STOCK.  
TREES AND SHRUBS FOR PARKS AND AVENUES A SPECIALTY

**AILANTHUS (Celestial Tree).**

A lofty, very rapid growing tree from Japan, with leaves over two feet long, resembling long stems, with fern-like foliage similar to Sumach.

**ALDER (Alnus).****Imperial Cut-Leaf (Laciniata Imperialis)**

—A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy.

**BEECH.**

**Purple-Leaved Beech (Purpurea)**—An elegant tree, growing 20 to 30 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson; like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three to four feet high are preferable.

**European Beech (Sylvatica)**—A beautiful tree, growing to a height of 60 to 80 feet.

**CATALPA IN BLOOM.**

**Glutinosa**—European or Common Alder. Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped, wavy. Remarkably quick in growth; 30 to 60 feet high.

**ASH.**

**American (White)**—A fine, rapid-growing, native tree; very desirable for shade.

**BIRCH.**

**White Birch (Alba)**—A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

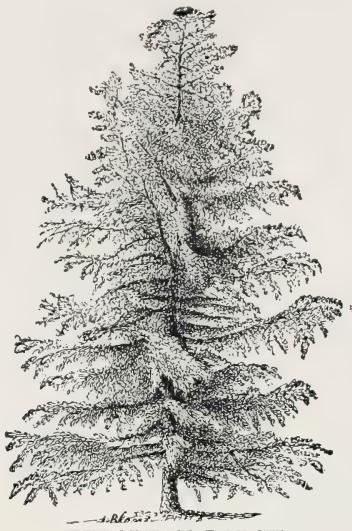
**Yellow**—Very showy, glossy-leaved, rapid grower; bark yellow.

**CATALPA.**

**Speciosa**—The hardiest variety; originated in the West. One of the most rapid growers. Very desirable for shade. Flowers grow in large white clusters. Very large leaf. Timber very valuable for posts, being equal to cedar in keeping qualities. Cheap lands may be utilized with great profit for growing the Catalpa for fence posts. They grow into money very quickly. (See cut.)

**Bungei**—Chinese Catalpa. A curious dwarf form that grows only three or

four feet high and twice as broad. It is very useful in formal work when grafted on stems five to eight feet high, forming a pretty, dome-shaped head of great, soft, heavy leaves. The flowers are borne in large clusters a foot long; the leaves are laid with shingle-like precision. Hardy, strong-growing, unique.



EUROPEAN LARCH.

## CRAB.

**Bechtels** (*Angustifolia*)—Make a medium-sized tree; perfectly hardy, succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When in bloom it is completely covered with delicate pink, perfectly double, small flowers, resembling roses of delicious fragrance. The only sweet scented Double Crab.

## ELM.

**American White Elm**—A magnificent, stately tree, with wide, spreading head and elegant drooping branches. A very hardy native tree, highly esteemed for avenue planting and park decoration. Valuable for timber.

**English Elm** (*Campestris*)—An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth. Leaves smaller and more regularly cut than the American.

**Scotch or Wych Elm**—A rapid growing variety, with large, spreading branches and large leaves.

## FRINGE TREE.

**Purple Fringe**—A small tree or shrub, much admired for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer.

**White Fringe** (*Virginica*)—A small native tree or shrub, with dark, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals.

## HONEY LOCUST.

**Black Locust**—A large, rapid-growing,

native tree with handsome, finely divided foliage and exceedingly spiny branches. Timber valuable for wagon hubs.

## HORSE CHESTNUT.

**White-Flowering Horse Chestnut**—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. A slow grower.

**Red-Flowering Horse Chestnut** (*Rubrum*)—Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of a deeper green and blooms later; a very showy tree.

## HALESIA (Snow Drop Tree).

**Silver Bell**—A beautiful, large shrub, with handsome, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable.

JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD (*Cercis*).

**American** (*Canadensis*)—A small growing tree, covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

**LABURNUM** (*Cytisus*)—**Golden Chain.** Bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn.

## LARCH (Larix).

**European**—An excellent, rapid growing pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.



EUROPEAN LINDEN.

## LINDEN (Tilia).

**American Linden**—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. One of the best for lawns, parks and avenues.

**European Linden**—A very fine pyramid tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable for large grounds and avenues.

**KENTUCKY COFFEE.**

This becomes a large, shapely tree when well developed. It makes but few twigs, but its pinnate leaves are so large that it gives ample shade. It thrives at the seashore, and there it makes a valuable shade tree. In cities it grows well under most adverse conditions. It is not attacked by insects.

**MAGNOLIA.**

One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three feet high are preferable.

**Acuminata Magnolia** (Cucumber Tree)

—A beautiful, pyramidal growing native species, growing to a height of 50 or 60 feet, with large, glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple.

**Soulangeana Magnolia** — A French hybrid; a rather irregular grower; foliage large, glossy and massive; flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple. Very effective.

**MAPLE.**

**Ash-Leaved Maple** (Box Elder) — A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy; well adapted for cold climates in the West. Very desirable for parks and one of the best for avenues.

**Norway Maple** — A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit; broad, deep green, shining foliage, and its vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns. (See cut.)

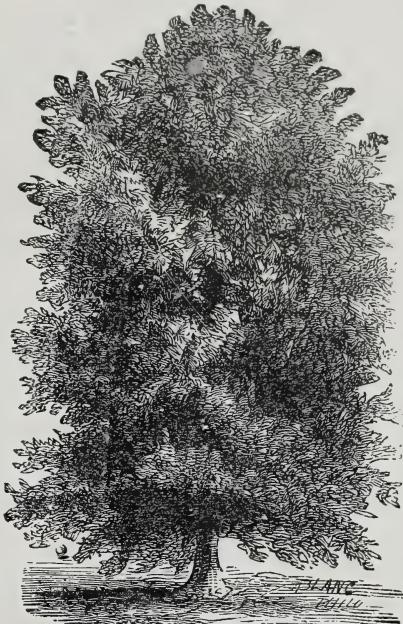
**Purple-Leaved Sycamore Maple** (Purpurea) — A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.



**CATALPA (Speciosa).**  
**Two Years Old in Nursery.**

**Purple-Leaved** — A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to a purplish green towards fall.

**Sugar or Rock Maple** — The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining unpaved streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage render it justly popular as a shade tree.



**SUGAR MAPLE.**

**Silver-Leaved Maple** (Dasycarpum) — Of exceedingly rapid growth and most desirable for planting on highways. See our beautiful Silver-Maple avenue on page 8.

**Weir's Cut-Leaved Maple** — A variety of Silver Maple. One of the most remarkable of trees, with cut or dissected foliage, and weeping habit of growth.

**MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus).**

**European (Aucuparia)** — A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

**Oak-Leaved (Quercifolia)** — A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed; a very fine lawn tree.

**OAK (Quercus).**

All valuable for park and large lawns; some varieties well adapted to small places. Several kinds make excellent street shade trees. Many sorts thrive on poor soils in exposed situations. Can be furnished in assorted kinds, including some Dwarf growing varieties.

**Pin Oak** — Almost pyramidal in habit, and sometimes described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches

touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most Oaks, as may be seen from some fine avenues planted within the last score of years. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided. Orange-scarlet in fall.

**Red Oak**—A large tree, unusually large in leaf and quick in growth. The young shoots and leaf-stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in autumn. A most beautiful, majestic object on the lawn.

#### PEACH (*Persica*).

**Double Rose-Flowering**—Flowers pale rose color, double, produced in great abundance and very handsome.

**Double White-Flowering**—Very ornamental flowers, pure white, hardy.

#### POPLAR (*Populus*).

**Carolina Poplar**—One of the most rapid-growing and desirable shade trees for street planting. It is especially desirable for planting in large cities where there is much smoke and dust, or in exposed places, or on wet and cold soils where other shade trees would not succeed. The best variety of the poplars. The leaves are large, deep green, glossy and handsome.



**CAROLINA POPLAR—Two Years Old.**

**Bolleana**—Similar to the well-known Lombardy Poplar in habit, and, like it, useful in breaking the monotony of lower, round-topped trees. Its leaves are glossy green above, silvery beneath. A rapid grower and very attractive. A favorite with landscape gardeners.

**Lombardy**—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees. Should be headed in occasionally.

#### SALISBURIA.

**Maiden-Hair Tree**—One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

#### SYCAMORE.

**European** (*Platanus Orientalis*)—Oriental Plane. A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; not as subject to disease as our native species. Entirely free from worms or insects. One of the oldest cultivated trees known. One of the best and most popular for street and avenue planting. A lofty, wide-spreading tree, with large, leathery, clear-cut leaves that turn yellow in fall.

#### SOPHORA.

**Japonica** (Japan Pagoda Tree)—A small tree; dense habit of growth, dark green bark, glossy pinnate foliage, creamy white pea-shaped flowers, in large terminal panicles in August.

**Sweet Gum** (Liquid Amber)—The Sweet Gum is famed for its brilliant coloring in the fall; all shades, from yellow to crimson and black, are found in abundance. The tree likes a moist situation, though it does well in dry ground.

#### THORN (*Crataegus*).

**Double Scarlet**—Flowers deep crimson with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine, rich foliage.

**Double White**—Has small, double white flowers.

**Paul's Double Scarlet**—Flowers large, deep carmine (scarlet). Superior to any other variety.

#### TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron*).

**Tulipifera**—A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers, allied to the Magnolias. Hardy; grows to be a large tree.

#### WILLOW (*Salix*).

**Rosemary-Leaved**—Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome, round-headed small tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery.

### Do You Want to Succeed?

Secure Greening's Fruit Growers' Guide, complete in five parts. \* \* Those ordering \$10.00 worth of nursery stock receive the book free

### Make No Mistake!

See that the new fruits we offer have a Trade Mark Tag attached to each tree. \* \* Treat all others with suspicion. \* \* \* \* \*

CONRATH

COLUMBIAN



## WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES



**KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW.**

### APPLE.

**Weeping** (New)—A hardy, very ornamental fruit tree, with elegant foliage; similar to Weeping Elm in shape. A novelty.

### BEECH.

**Weeping**—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

### BIRCH.

**Cut-Leaved Weeping** (*Pendula Lacinata*)—Many attractive characteristics combine to make this a tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall, slender, vigorous, with slender branches in drooping festoons of delicately cut leaves but half concealing the white, upright trunk. It colors brilliantly in fall and makes a beautiful white winter picture if planted against evergreens. (See cut).

**Young's Weeping** (*Youngii*)—Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads, drooping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots; very beautiful.

### CHERRY.

**Ever-Flowering Weeping**—A very fine drooping variety, with beautiful globular head, that bears flowers all summer. Well adapted for small lawns as well as large ones.

### ELM.

**Camperdown Weeping**—A vigorous grower and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees; leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable. (See cut.)

### MOUNTAIN ASH.

**Weeping**—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors.

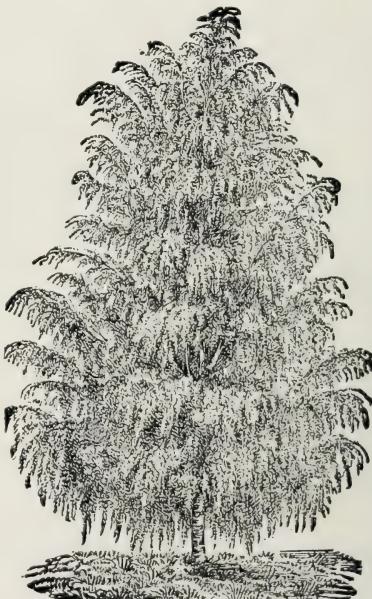
### MULBERRY.

**Teas' Weeping Russian**—A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form. One of the best Weeping trees.

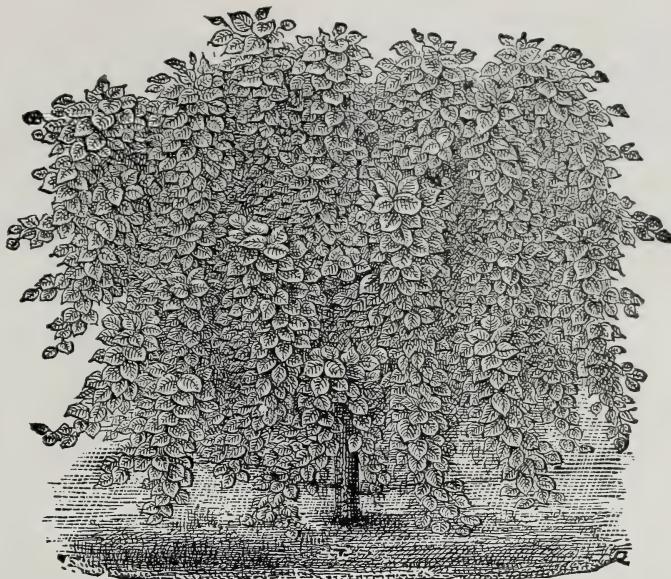
### WILLOW.

**Kilmarnock Weeping**—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy. (See cut.)

**Weeping** (*Babylonica*)—The well-known common weeping willow.



**CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.**



CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM.

**ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS**
  
 IN SHRUBBERY WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF CHOICEST KINDS

**ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON.**  
(*Hibiscus*.)

The Altheas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other tree or shrub is out of bloom. Tender in some localities.



PURPLE ALTHEA.



ALTHEAS.

Double Red Althea (*Rubra flore pleno*).  
Double Purple Althea (*Purpurea flore pleno*).

Double White Althea (*Alba flore pleno*).

Single Red Althea (*Rubrum*).

Single Purple Althea (*Purpurea*).

Single White Althea (*Alba*).

Althea Striped.

Althea Pink and White.

Althea White and Crimson Center.

Variegated - Leaved Double - Flowering (*Flore pleno fol. variegata*)—A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

**ALMOND (Prunus).**

**Double Rose-Flowering** (*Japonica rubra fl. pl.*)—A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, small double rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

**AZALEAS.**

**Ghent**—The Ghent hybrid varieties possess a delightful perfume and comprise a good assortment of colors. They rank among the very best of decorative plants for the lawn and pleasure grounds, blossoming during the months of May and June. In the North they are benefited by slight protection.

**Mollis**—A beautiful species from Japan, perfectly hardy, with much larger flowers and more varied in color than Azalea *Ponticum*. The colors run through all the shades of orange, yellow and carmine.

**Pontica**—A native of Asia Minor, growing three to four feet high, with small, hairy leaves; flowers yellow.

**BERBERRY (Berberis).**

**Purple - Leaved** (*Purpurea*)—A very handsome shrub, growing from five to seven feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

**European** (*Vulgaris*)—A fine shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit. Glossy, dark green foliage.

**Thunbergii**—From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit; small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

**COLUTEA.**

**Arborescens** (*Bladder Senna*)—Of quick growth in any dry, sunny situation, forming graceful clumps of delicate, acacia-like foliage. Its long racemes of yellow and cinnabar-red flowers appear in summer, and are followed by showy red seed-pods.

**CALYCANTHUS OR SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB.**

The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

**CLETHRA.**

**Alnifolia** (*Alder-Leaved*)—A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

**CURRENT (Ribes).**

**Crimson-Flowering**—Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

**Yellow-Flowering**—A native species with yellow flowers.

**DEUTZIA.**

This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of the flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

**Crenata** (Double Flowering)—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. It produces flowers in abundance.

**Pride of Washington**—A new variety raised from Deutzia *Crenata*, and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition to the list of Deutzias.

**Rough-Leaved** (*Scabra*)—An exceedingly profuse white flowering shrub.

**Gracilis**—A charming species of dwarf habit. Flowers pure white. Fine for pot culture. The first to flower, about middle of June. Fine for borders and beds.

**Pride of Rochester**—Flowers large double white, the back of petals being slightly tinted with rose. Flower larger than any of the other varieties; good grower and profuse bloomer. A week earlier than Deutzia *Crenata*.

**DOGWOOD (Cornus).**

**Red-Branched** (*Sanguinæ*)—A native species; very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood red. A strong, thrifty grower, making a large shrub.

**Alba, var. *Sibirica*** (Siberian Dogwood)—Free-growing and very hardy; forms a small, handsome tree in some situations. Flowers white, clustered; bark a showy, deep red.

**Variegated** (*Cornus mascula variegata*)—A shrub producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in the spring, before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. Decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation. A slow grower.

**ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.**

A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long. Color deep orange red; very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked.

**Angustifolia** (Russian Olive)—A very hardy and handsome species that in some sections forms a small tree. The leaves are particularly handsome, narrow, like a willow, rich, silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits.

**Longipes** (Silver Thorn)—A showy shrub of strong, bushy growth, with the silver variegation of the family in the lining of its leaves, which are dark green above. Its fragrant, creamy white blossoms open in April or May; the scarlet, edible fruits hang thickly along its branches and are ripe in July. They make delicious sauces.

#### EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA OR PEARL BUSH.

A fine, vigorous growing shrub, producing large white flowers in May. One of the best shrubs of recent introduction; can be trimmed in any desired shape.

#### ELDER (*Sambucus*).

**Golden** (*Aurea*)—Leaves golden yellow. The blossom, which resembles the common Elder bloom, appears in July. The best effect is produced when they are planted with other shrubs, so that the foliage may be rendered more conspicuous by the contrast.

#### FILBERT (*Corylus*).

**Purple - Leaved**—A very conspicuous shrub with dark purple leaves.

#### FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell).

**Fortunei**—Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.



HYDRANGEA IN BLOOMIN NURSERY ROWS.

**Suspense**—Resembling *Fortunei* in its flower, but the growth is somewhat drooping.

**Viridissima**—A fine, hardy shrub; a native of Japan; with deep yellow flowers early in the spring.

#### GLOBE FLOWER (*Kerria, Corchorus*).

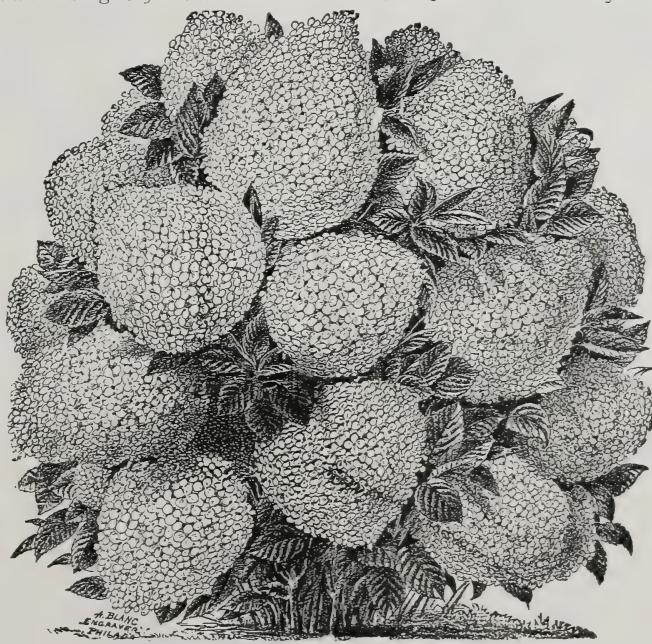
A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular yellow flowers from July till October.

**Variegated** (Silver Leaved)—A dwarf variety from Japan, with small green foliage, edged with white; one of the prettiest and most valuable of dwarf shrubs.

#### HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera—Upright*)

**Red Tartarian**—A beautiful shrub. Vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

**White Tartarian**—A large shrub, having white flowers in May and June.

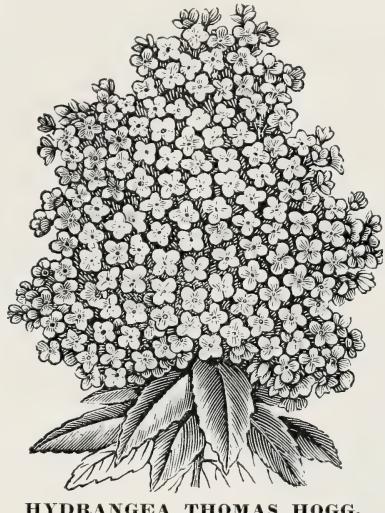


HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

**HYDRANGEA.**

**Otaska**—Foliage of a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter. Rather tender.

**Paniculata Grandiflora**—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of the previous season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer and larger when treated in this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting. (See cut.)



HYDRANGEA THOMAS HOGG.

**Thomas Hogg**—A half-hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires winter protection.

**LILAC (Syringa).**

**Charles the Tenth**—A strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves and reddish purple flowers; trusses large.

**Chionanthus Leaved** (Josika)—Has dark, shining leaves, like the White Fringe tree, and purple flowers; fine and distinct.

**Common Purple** (*Vulgaris Purpurea*)—Bluish purple flower. Always good.

**Double Lilac** (*Lemoinei flore pleno*)—A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

**Persian** (*Persica*)—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

**White Persian Lilac (Alba)**—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

**Large Flowering White (Alba Grandiflora)**—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best among the white sorts.

**Rubra de Marly**—Fine large purple flowers; a variety used in large quantities by florists for forcing.

**Japonica**—A new species from Japan differing from all other lilacs in that it makes quite a tree. The foliage is large, very dark green, glossy and leathery. Flowers white, in immense clusters that stand up erect above the foliage on stout stems; perfectly hardy everywhere. It flowers about a month later than the common sorts, and when crowned with its huge masses of bloom it is a striking and magnificent object.

**PLUM (Prunus).**

**Double-Flowering**—A very desirable shrub introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May.

**PRIVET.**

**California (Ovalifolium)**—A vigorous, hardy shrub, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Leaves glossy, rich, bright green, which hang to the bush all winter, falling off in the spring. A fine shrub and makes one of the best and most attractive hedges. Grows in almost any soil, and may be pruned in any desired shape.

**QUINCE, JAPAN (Cydonia).**

**Scarlet**—Has bright, scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion, early in spring; one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

**RHODOTYPUS.**

**Kerrioides (White Kerria)**—An attractive shrub of medium growth, with good foliage and large, single white flowers late in May. The black seeds which follow are odd and showy.

**SNOWBALL (Viburnum).**

**Common**—A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

**Japanese** (*Viburnum plicatum*)—From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.

**SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos).**

**Racemosus**—A well-known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

**RED SNOWBERRY.**

A shrub of very pretty habit, slightly drooping. Fruit red; a beautiful shrub for beds or hedges.

**STRAWBERRY TREE OR BURNING BUSH (Euonymus).**

A highly ornamental class of shrubs in autumn and early winter, when covered with showy bright red fruit in large clusters.

**Red or Broad-Leaved**—A large shrub with fine, broad, shining leaves. Fruit large and of a deep, blood-red color.

**SPIREA.**

An indispensable class of medium sized shrubs, of easy cultivation in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers; their season of blooming extends for three months in the different varieties.

**Anthony Waterer**—A fine Dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers, darker than *Spirea Bumalda*. One of the finest shrubs of recent years.

**Billardi**—Rose color. Blooms nearly all summer. Medium grower.

**Bumaldi**—Habit dwarf and compact; flowers in clusters; rosy pink; very free; very desirable for beds and borders.

**SPIREA BUMALDI.**

**Callosa** (Fortune's Spirea)—A fine variety with large panicles of deep rosy blossoms, which continue nearly all summer.

**Callosa Alba**—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine.

**Douglasi** (Douglas' Spirea)—Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

**Fortunei**—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; very fine.

**Opulifolia Aurea** (Golden Leaved)—An interesting variety, with golden yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous; fine for contrast.

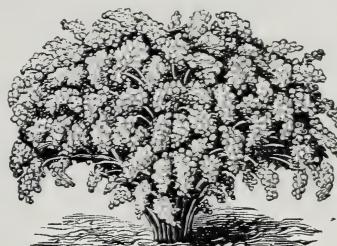
**Prunifolia Flore Pleno (Bridal Wreath)**

—Very beautiful; its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan. Blooms in May.

**Reevesii Fl. Pl. (Reeves' Double)**—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters. One of the best.

**Semperflorens**—A continuous bloomer, of dwarf habit; red flowers.

**Thunbergii**—Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing in early spring, being one of the first Spireas to flower. A very graceful shrub; very desirable for low beds, borders or hedges.

**SPIREA VAN HOUTII.**

**Van Houtii**—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. A grand shrub for planting singly or in groups, or as a banking against buildings. The choicest of all Spireas. (See illustrations of groups in this Catalogue.)

**SUMACH (Rhus).**

**Cut-Leaved**—A decidedly attractive shrub of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, almost fern-like in appearance; foliage turns a rich crimson in autumn.

**SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus).**

**Double Flowering Syringa (Flore pleno)**—A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

**Garland Syringa (Coronarius)**—A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet-scented flowers.

**Golden-Leaved (Aurea)**—A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

**Variegated-Leaved**—A beautiful shrub, with foliage distinctly margined with yellow; very vigorous and producing a profusion of creamy white blossoms; deliciously fragrant.



**A MODEL ORCHARD OF GREENING'S TREES.**

Mr. Henry Flater, of Findlay, Ohio, is the proud possessor of the orchard above shown. It was planted in 1898, and consists of rows of apple trees with peaches planted in between. Attention is called to the almost perfect form of the trees, a result of pruning from the beginning under our system explained in our "Treatise on Orcharding." All of the trees in the orchard are from our nursery. Notice the splendid system of pruning and heading-in for a well-balanced crown and substantial framework of the branches to carry a heavy crop of fruit.

**TAMARIX (Tamarix).**

A beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate, small flowers in spikes, in June. Very valuable for planting by the sea-side. A rapid grower. Can furnish in different colors.

**WEIGELIA (Diervilla).**

**Amabilis or Splendens**—Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn; a great acquisition.

**Candida**—This is the very best of all white flowering Weigelias. It produces a great profusion of pure white flowers in June, and continues to bloom through the entire summer.

**Desboisii**—A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling Ro-



**VARIEGATED WEIGELIA.**

sea, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

**Hortensis Nivea**—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.

**Rosea**—An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

**Variegated - Leaved**—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.



**WEIGELIA ROSEA.**



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII CREEPER.

## CLIMBING PLANTS

### AKEBIA.

**Quinata**—A very beautiful, perfectly hardy, fast growing Japan vine, with magnificent foliage; producing flowers in large clusters of chocolate purple color, possessing a most delicious perfume.

### AMPELOPSIS.

**American Ivy or Virginia Creeper** (*Quinquefolia*)—A very rapid grower, having beautiful, dark green foliage which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the Ivy and Trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc. **var. Englemanni**—Of denser growth, shorter-jointed and richer in effect. Grows 6 to 10 feet in a season.

**Veitchii** (Veitch's Ampelopsis)—Japan or Boston Ivy. Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but

after that it may be safely left to take care of itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of stone or wood, even a painted brick wall, with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer, and changes to a scarlet crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

### ARISTOLOCHIA or DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

**Sipho**—A rapid growing vine, with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers, resembling a pipe with curved stem.

### HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

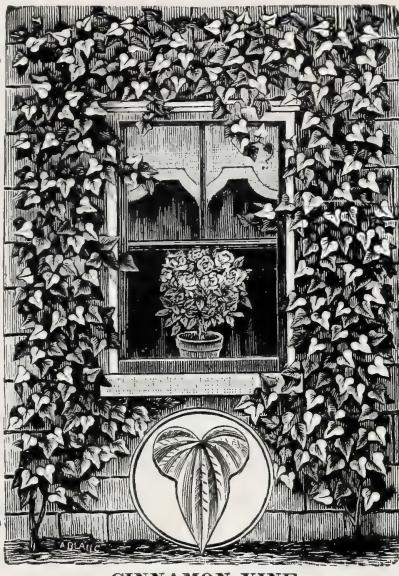
**Chinese Twining** (*Japonica*)—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

**Hall's Japan** (*Hallicana*)—A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

**Japan Gold-Leaved** (*Aurea reticulata*)—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

**Monthly Fragrant** (*Belgica*)—Blossoms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

**Scarlet Trumpet** (*Sempervirens*)—A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.



CINNAMON VINE.

#### CINNAMON VINE.

The beautiful **Cinnamon Vine** is one of the most charming of climbers and will quickly cover an arbor, window or veranda with a great profusion of vines and sweet-scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty. The vine is a hardy perennial, and once planted will grow for many years and will be a source of constant delight to the possessor. There is nothing which will give a home a more home-like and cosy appearance or be a surer index of refinement and culture, than beautiful vines twining about the porch and trellises.

**Directions for Planting**—Plant the tubers in the spring—same time you would potatoes—or any time up to June—in rich, deep, well-pulverized soil.

Plant the large end of the tuber down and have the small end about two inches below the surface. They will produce vines that will run up a pole or cord 10 to 20 feet the first season, and grow stronger from year to year. Two or three roots planted on each side of a door or window will quickly cover it with a mass of vines, making a gorgeous display, and while in bloom will perfume the air with a delicious fragrance. For an arbor, plant the roots one foot apart. Do not take up the roots in the fall, but in cold climates it is well to cover the ground with straw or leaves to prevent hard freezing. The vines may not bloom until the second year.

#### LYCIUM.

**Matrimony Vine**—Sometimes trained as a shrub. Purple-flowered and showy-fruited. Extra vigorous in growth, bearing prodigious crops of large scarlet berries.

#### TRUMPET VINE (Bignonia Radicans)

—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

#### WISTARIA.

**Chinese Purple** (*Sinensis*)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.



PURPLE WISTARIA.

**Chinese White** (*Sinensis Alba*)—Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions; a rather slow grower.

#### THE PURCHASER OF 3,000 TREES WHO GLADLY RECOMMENDS OUR FIRM.

The 3,000 peach trees which I purchased from you last spring have done first rate. They were received in good shape, nicely packed, and in good condition, hence the per cent. of loss is very small—not over one-third what I suffered on other trees. The trees in size and appearance are better than the price would have suggested or was required by the recommend. Your local agent has accorded me the best of treatment, and I commend you for your fair dealing, and would gladly recommend you and your nurseries to all who desire good stock at reasonable rates.

Ionia, Mich.

A. A. ELLIS.

## CLEMATIS



BEAUTIFUL class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties with flowers five to seven inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises, or when used for bedding, or running over rock work or an old tree or stump they make an excellent show. They delight in rich soil, a sunny situation and are perfectly hardy.

**Duchess of Edinburg**—Fine large double white flowers. Very fine.

**Gipsy Queen**—Dark velvety purple. Fine large flower.

**Henryii**—Creamy white; very large and fine shape; free grower and bloomer; very double flower. Best of the white flowering.

**Jackmanii**—Flowers, when fully expanded, four to six inches in diameter, intense violet purple with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts. The very best variety; very popular.

**Mad. Ed. Andre**—This is the nearest approach to a large red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmanii. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson red; a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

**Mad. Baron Veillard**—Flowers large; light rose with lilac shadings.

**Ramona**—A strong, rampant grower, and a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abund-

ance of bloom all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.

**Viticella Kermisinus**—Flowers of medium size, of bright-red color, without a touch of purple. A strong, free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time; a perfect sheet of fine red color.

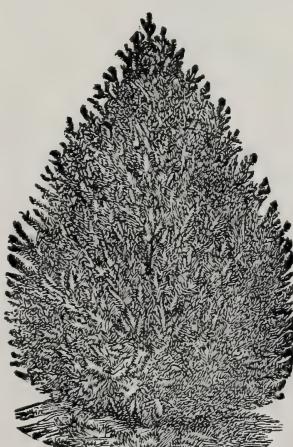
### SMALL FLOWERING CLEMATIS.

**Coccinea**—A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

**Paniculata, or Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis**—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy, green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

**Viticella**—A rapid climber, with drooping blue or purple flowers through summer and autumn.

## EVERGREENS



AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE.

THE importance of windbreaks and shelter belts of evergreens around our farms must at once become apparent to everyone who has been exposed to the pitiless blasts of a cold winter's day. How much more snug and comfortable would each one become, how immeasurably more valuable, if enclosed in a belt of Arbor Vitae, sturdy Pines, or stalwart Norway Spruce, to which wires may be stapled for fences. Trees adapted for that purpose may always be purchased at very low rates from us, and if planted from three to ten feet apart around your home-stead, cattle yard or orchard, would make a screen in a few years, worth hundreds of dollars, increasing the value of a farm, garden or yard in every case. There is nothing that adds to the value and beauty of a farm more than long rows of evergreens planted along the borders. Those ordering evergreens should, on receipt of the trees, place them in a cool cellar and plant at once, using plenty of water after they are set, and then cover with a mulch of straw manure, sawdust or leaves. After planting shade the tree if possible with cloth or burlap.

**ARBOR VITAE (Thuja).**

**American** (*Occidentalis*)—This is one of the finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

**Compacta**—A dwarf, compact variety, with a conical head; of bright green color; perfectly hardy; a native of Japan.

**Compact Chinese**—From Japan. A variety of the Chinese, but more dwarf and compact, with a conical head of a bright green color; perfectly hardy.

**Geo. Peabody**—Of dwarf, compact growth, foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the year.

**Globosa**—Dwarf, grows in ball shape without pruning. Very hardy. One of the very best dwarf evergreens.

**Hovey's Golden**—A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline and bright green foliage. Very fine and hardy; very compact and attractive. One of the best of the choice varieties.

**Pyramidalis**—An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green; color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy; grows 15 to 20 feet high, but may be trained in dwarf form by pruning frequently.

**Siberian** (*Siberica*)—One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth, compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.



**TOM THUMB EVERGREEN AND HYACINTHS—Greening Park.**

**Tom Thumb**—Remarkable for slow, compact growth, valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible. May be trimmed in any desirable shape. (See cut.)

**CEDAR.**

**Red Cedar**—A well-known American tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It make a fine ornamental hedge plant. Rapid grower.

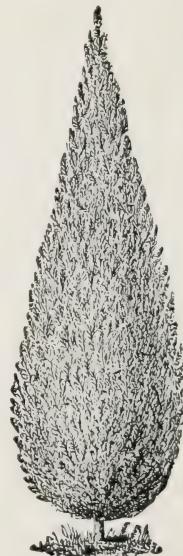
**FIR.**

**Balsam or American Silver** (*Balsamea*)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above and silvery beneath.

**Nordmaniana**—A symmetrical tree, with dark green, massive foliage. From the Crimean mountains. Perfectly hardy, and the most desirable of all the silver firs.

**JUNIPER (Juniperus).**

**Irish** (*Hibernica*)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage, a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardness is a general favorite.



**IRISH JUNIPER.**

**Savin** (*Sabina*)—Spreading lawn tree, with very handsome dark green foliage; very suitable for lawns and cemeteries. This can be pruned into any desirable shape, and made highly ornamental.

**Golden-Leaved**—Similar to Irish Juniper in habit of growth, with golden-tipped foliage; grows quite rapidly. A handsome lawn tree.

**PINE (Pinus).**

**Austrian**—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

**Scotch** (*Sylvestria*)—A fine, robust, rapidly-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.



WHITE PINE.

**White** (*Strobus*)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soil; valuable for timber.

#### RETINOSPORA.

**Plumosa**—Dwarf shrub, with dense, slender feathery branchlets; very ornamental. Foliage light green. Rather tender.

**Plumosa Aurea**—Beautiful golden-tipped foliage; preserves its color throughout the year. Only fairly hardy.

#### SPRUCE.

**Hemlock** (*Abies*)—An elegant tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew. Distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

**Norway**—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, and as it gets age has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is



NORWAY SPRUCE.

exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and windbreaks. (See Norway Spruce hedge, page 5.)



NORWAY SPRUCE.

In Nursery Rows. The Best for Wind Breaks.

**Colorado Blue**—A rare, elegant tree, with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

#### YEW (*Taxus*).

**Erect English** (*Baccata Erecta*)—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage.

#### NO RED TAPE AS SOME OTHERS HAVE.

Everything received from you this spring is all O. K. and in fine condition. Trees straight and first-class. No doubt you shall hear from me again, and shall be happy to recommend you and your fair dealing. No red tape as some others have.

Poultney, Vt.

PETER J. GRIFFITH.

#### GOOD WORDS FROM A PLEASED CUSTOMER.

I am more than pleased with the trees and berry plants I received from your nursery last spring. They are making such a large growth at present that I shall surely have a good crop next year. I intend to plant out 500 peach trees, 1,000 grapes and 10,000 berry plants the coming spring, and no other firm but yours will furnish the stock. I am entirely satisfied with your dealings. Many thanks for your square dealings.

Purchased 1,000 trees.

Yours truly,

VINCENT HEINTSHEL,  
Ironville, O.

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

### ASHBERRY (*Mahonia*).

**Holly-Leaved** (*Aquifolia*)—A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter. It has clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy and makes a good hedge.

### BOX (*Buxus*).

**Box Tree**—A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

**Box Dwarf**—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

**Box Golden-Leaved Dwarf**—The most beautiful of all border plants. Grows to a height of 15 inches; leaves golden yellow during summer, turning dark green in the winter. Very desirable for bordering cemetery lots, also flower beds. Rather tender.

### EUONYMUS.

**Radicans Variegata**—A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit; it is perfectly hardy and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for borders.

### RHODODENDRON.

**In Variety**—These are the most magnificent of the evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They require a peaty soil, free from lime, and a somewhat shaded situation; they do best near the seashore, and will repay all the care that may be bestowed in preparing a bed suited to their wants.



**RHODODENDRON BLOOM—Reduced.**

## YUCCA

**Adam's Needle**.—A conspicuous tropical-looking evergreen plant with long, narrow leaves; the flower stalk rises from the center about three feet and is covered with creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy; similar to cactus in growth; blossoms every season.

## HEDGES FOR DEFENSE

For turning cattle, and as a farm hedge, **Honey Locust** is much the best in the Northern States. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, thrives with ordinary care and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

In the South and Southwest the **Osage-Orange** is in great favor, and wherever it can be grown without winter killing it is a very efficient hedge.

## HEDGES FOR WIND-BREAKS

The **Norway Spruce** is best. Its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth (when properly sheared or pruned), large size and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily found in any other evergreen.

The **American Arbor Vitae** comes next. Belts of **Pines** are also useful as a protection.

## ORNAMENTAL HEDGES FOR SCREENS

**American and Siberian Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, Hemlock**, and especially **Japan Quince** and **Purple Berberry**, all described in their appropriate places in this catalogue, make beautiful screens or hedges. **Privet**, a pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves, also makes a beautiful hedge.

## ROSES



and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of hybrid perpetuals require to be headed back as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in autumn.

**PROTECTION**—All of the Tea, Bengal, Noisette, and most of the Bourbon classes, need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates; indeed, all roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by piling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants, and securing them with evergreen branches; oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

### HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

The hybrid perpetuals are among the most valuable of all roses. They are particularly desirable for cold climates, because they are entirely hardy.

The flowers of this class are very double and of immense size (frequently from four to five inches in diameter), delightfully fragrant, and of the most gorgeous and dazzling colors. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, requiring but little attention, and surviving all ordinary hardships. Though slight protection in winter, in very exposed places, is always desirable, these are the hardiest roses, and may be expected to bear any reasonable degree of cold.

When once established, they all bloom freely at the usual time, early in the season, and continue to bloom at short intervals during the summer and autumn months. They are much improved in size and beauty by good cultivation and rich ground.

This class thrives best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like Alfred Colomb, Victor Verdier, and our specialty, the Cream Beauty (see colored illustration), are most deliciously perfumed.

Our list of sorts comprises over one hundred varieties. For lack of space we enumerate herewith only some of the leading sorts.

**Abel Carriere**—Purplish crimson; fiery red center; very double; fine bloomer.

**Alfred Colomb**—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

**PLANTING**—Tender roses and all such as are pot grown should be planted in the spring in this or similar climates. The plants should be put in very rich, friable soil and firmly pressed in with the hands, taking care not to bruise the roots.

All budded Roses should be planted about four inches deeper than the junction of the bud. All suckers growing out of the ground should be removed as soon as seen. Where this is neglected the natural stock will smother the grafted part in a very short time.

**PRUNING**—This operation is best performed during March. Most roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light

and air.

**Anna de Deisbach**—Bright rose color;

very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

**Annie Wood**—Vermilion; very fragrant; fine in autumn. A splendid rose.

**Baronne Prevost**—Pure rose color; very large, very full, flat form; a free bloomer, fragrant, very hardy.

**Boule de Neige**—Snow-white. The best bloomer among hybrid perpetual roses.

**Baron de Bonstettin**—Rich, velvety maroon; large and full. One of the finest roses we grow.

**Baroness Rothschild**—One of the most beautiful of all roses. The flowers are of immense size, perfect form and exquisite color, a rich and lovely shade of pale pink, nearly white; delightfully perfumed. Being very difficult to propagate, it is always scarce and high-priced.

**Coquette des Blanches**—A finely formed, pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish. One of the finest and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

**Coquette des Alps**—White, tinged with pale rose; medium size; fine form; free bloomer.

**Charles Lefebvre**—Reddish crimson; very velvety and rich; large, full and beautifully formed; a splendid sort.

**Countess of Oxford**—A very large, dark red, rich colored rose.

**Duke of Edinburg**—Brilliant, scarlet crimson, shaded maroon; very fine.

**Dupuy Jamain**—Bright cherry red, shaded; large.

**Duke de Cazes**—Blackish, velvety crimson.

**Duke of Teck**—Vivid scarlet crimson; one of the finest roses grown.

**Duke of Wellington**—Bright, velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, center fiery red; large, full and perfect.

**Eclair**—Brilliant carmine; an extra fine bloomer; distinct.

**Etienne Levet**—Carmine; large splendid form.

**Eugene Furst**—Velvety crimson, shaded with deeper crimson. A large full flower, a first-class rose.

**Francois Levet**—A splendid rose, flowering freely and very full; fresh, clear rose, bright and glistening. The flower is large and of fine form.

**Fisher Holmes**—Most brilliant scarlet to dark red. Velvety, very pretty.

**Francois Michelon**—Deep carmine rose, very large, full; fragrant and a fine bloomer.

**Gloire Lyonnaise**—Very fine, delicate cream color; distinct.

**Gloire de l' Exposition**—Purplish, velvety crimson; large, well formed, double flowers.

**Giant of Battailles**—Brilliant scarlet; one of the most perpetual bloomers.

**General Jacqueminot**—Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety. One of the most popular sorts grown.



**GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.**

**General Washington**—Scarlet crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

**Glory of Waltham**—Silver appearance; large, beautiful and waxy.

**Jean Cherpin**—Violet plum; cupped; fine.

**Jean Soupert**—Dark plum; large, full and fine.

**John Hopper**—Bright rose; large and full. A profuse bloomer and a standard sort. Free grower.

**Jules Margotten**—Bright cherry red; large and full; a truly beautiful rose.

**Leopold Houseman**—A very choice rose, deep crimson, large, with fine lobes; new.

**Louis Van Houtte**—Bright rose carmine; full; very large; fine globular form; deliciously perfumed.

**La France**—Silver rose color; large and full; a constant bloomer; fine scented.

**Lady Arthur Hill**—Brilliant red; large, showy; profuse bloomer.

**Mabel Morrison**—A sport from Baroness Rothschild.—Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced.

**Merveille de Lyon**—Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape; a superb variety; moderate grower.

**Madame La Charme**—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in spring.

**Madame Victor Verdier**—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full beautiful shape; a free bloomer and very fragrant.



MARSHALL P. WILDER.

**Marshall P. Wilder**—Cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower. The finest hybrid perpetual rose yet produced.

**Marie Bauman**—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

**Madam Plantier**—Pure white; large and double; blooms abundantly in clusters; very fine, hardy rose.

**Madame Charles Wood**—Deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet; very large and fine form. An early, constant and free bloomer.

**Mrs. John H. Laing**—As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardy ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards. Perfectly hardy.

**Magna Charta**—Bright, rosy pink, flushed with carmine; very large, full and double; fragrant.

**Paul Neyron**—Deep rose color; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation, often producing blooms five inches in diameter. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing. Vigorous. (See cut.)

**Perle des Blanches**—Pure white; medium size, good form; fragrant.

**Pierre Notting**—Blackish red; shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses.

**Persian Yellow**—Fine, yellow, sweet-scented rose; vigorous grower, fine foliage.

**Prince Camille de Rohan**—Deep velvety crimson; very large, moderately full. A splendid rose. (See cut.)

**Queen of Bedders**—Crimson; very free flowering; the color of Charles Lefebvre.

**Sir Rowland Hill—New**. A grand deep crimson flower, distinct from all other varieties: very fragrant; matchless in beauty and a perpetual feast of joy to every grower. The best bloomer we propagate; always gives entire satisfaction.

**Ulrich Brunner**—Flower very large and full; color, cherry red; beautiful, large shell-shaped petals. Extra fine. (See cut.)

**Victor Verdier**—A splendid sort; bright rose color, with bright carmine center; very double, full and fragrant. A free bloomer.

**Victor Hugo**—Large, crimson; free bloomer.

**White Baroness**—Pure white; hardy; late bloomer; beautiful.



PAUL NEYRON.

### We Want Our Customers

To write us. If they are satisfied  
it is pleasant to be told; if not,  
we want to make them so. \*



ULRICH BRUNNER.



PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.

CREAM BEAUTY.  
Our New Cream Rose.

**CREAM BEAUTY**  
A WONDERFUL NEW HARDY EVERBLOOMING ROSE

This splendid cream colored rose is a combination Climbing, Tea and Hybrid Perpetual. It originated in the northern section of Michigan, hence is perfectly hardy, and well adapted to cold climates. In color it is a delicate light cream; we have named it **Cream Beauty**. It is HIGHLY PERFUMED and sweet-scented, equal to the finest tea rose. The flower is large and very full. It is a rapid grower and makes a fine pillar rose. The most wonderful feature is that it combines these valuable characteristics with that of the perpetual or everblooming rose, and bears several crops of the most beautiful cream roses, during the season. One full grown bush will produce thousands of flowers in one season. It is the only hardy cream colored rose in cultivation. (See colored illustration.)

**OUR TREES A LIVING ADVERTISEMENT.**

The 215 plum trees received from you last spring are a living advertisement for you in this neighborhood, as I have not lost one of the whole lot, and they show an exceptionally fine growth. I can assure you that I will return the favor of sending me such fine stock, by referring those wanting trees to you.

Tipton, Mich.

Yours respectfully,

L. M. DIBBLE.

**ORDER FOR 1,000 TREES.**

Messrs. Greening Bros.:

Please enter my order for 1,000 Winter Banana Apple trees, first-class, all to be trade marked and shipped to Benzonia, Mich., in the proper time the coming spring, etc. Yours respectfully,  
Chicago.

P. BIRDSELL.

**AN OLD CUSTOMER SPEAKS.**

I have never dealt with as much satisfaction as with your firm. Your splendid stock always arrives in good condition. I have found you straight in every deal. When in need of more stock you shall have my order, and no one else under the sun. I have had very good success in fruit growing under your advice.

Amount of purchase, \$85.00.

Yours with best wishes,

JOHN R. BODY,  
Gagetown, Mich.

Fruit is life and heart of the human family.



PAUL  
NEYRON

GEN. JACQUEMINOT.

CREAM  
BEAUTY

## HYBRID TEA ROSES

A beautiful class of half hardy roses, combining the free flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and to some extent the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual. Though not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, they are much hardier than the Teas, and will stand out during winter wherever the Bourbon will and where the Teas would be killed to the ground. They should be slightly protected with leaves during the winter.

**La France**—Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink; very large, full; of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer. The sweetest and most useful of all roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. Free grower.



**GLOIRE DE DIJON.**

**Gloire de Dijon**—A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers large and of good, globular form. Half hardy. Pinching off the ends of the vigorous shoots of this rose, as they grow, will compel the buds along the shoots to grow out, and each bud will then produce a large, fine flower. This is a grand pillar rose on account of its rapid growing habits. It should be layered in winter the same as all Hybrid Teas and covered with leaves.

**Hermosa**—Light rose; large, full and double; blooms profusely in clusters. One of the best.

**Madame Schwaller**—A variety of great freedom of bloom. Color rosy flesh, paler at the base of the petal, and deeper on the edges. Globular when opening, becoming cupped when expanded. Of bushy growth, and very free flowering. A valuable variety for pot culture; very fragrant.

**Meteor**—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, free-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are of good size, very double, and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. A splendid sort for pot culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather, with no shade of purple to mar its beauty.

**Pierre Guillot**—Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; a healthy and vigorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round and decidedly recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

## MOSS ROSES

This division of roses embraces many of the most desirable qualities. The fine mossy buds, large, fragrant flowers and perfect hardiness, make it a universal favorite. The soil for this class of roses is benefited by an application of well-rotted manure and a moderate pruning.

**Comtesse de Murinais**—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

**Crested**—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful, and free from mildew.

**Luxembourg**—Deep crimson; fine grower.

**Princesse Adelaide**—A vigorous grower; pale rose, of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower.

### PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

This class embraces those varieties of Moss Roses that bloom several times during one season.

**Blanche Robert**—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful; a rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

**Daniel de Paul**—Very dark, blackish carmine; full, with good form; one of the best bloomers of this class.

**Madame Edouard Ory**—A moderate grower of medium to large size; full.

**Salet**—A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.

**Perpetual White**—Pure white; produces very few flowers.

## CLIMBING ROSES

Among these beautiful climbing plants, the Ramblers rank first. The perfect hardiness of this class of roses, their strong growth and luxuriant foliage, adapt them for covering arbors, walls, trellises and unsightly objects; which, together with their immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them to all lovers of the beautiful. The pruning consists of cutting back one-third of the previous year's growth.

**Baltimore Belle**—Pale white; very double, flowers in beautiful clusters; one of the best white climbers.

**Gem of the Prairies**—A valuable Hybrid. Is a cross between Mad. Laflay and Queen of the Prairies; bright red, blotted with white; large, very double and fragrant.

**Seven Sisters**—Vary in color from blush to crimson; blooms in large clusters.

**Queen of the Prairies**—Bright, rosy red, striped with white; large and cupped; most beautiful and valuable of the class.

**Russell's Cottage**—Rich crimson, medium size; very double and full; blooms abundantly.

**Crimson Rambler**—This is the most decided novelty in roses we have had for years. Introduced from Japan in 1893, it has been a source of wonder and admiration wherever exhibited. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to one hundred blooms and over; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition for a long time. The color is bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses.

**Yellow Rambler** (Aglia)—A yellow hardy climber. It is a blood relation to the Crimson Rambler, which it

much resembles in growth and foliage. It also blooms after the same manner as Crimson Rambler, in large trusses. The plant is a very vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet high in one season after becoming well established. (See cut.)



**THE YELLOW RAMBLER.**

**White Rambler** (Thalia)—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit of growth; flowers pure white in large clusters.

### **ORANGE JUDD: "FLAVOR UNSURPASSED. BEAUTIFUL."**

A sample of Winter Banana Apple was sent to our office by Greening Bros. It is the most beautiful specimen of Apple we have ever seen. It is of good size, has fine color, and the flavor cannot be surpassed.

### **EASTERN TREES ARE NOWHERE WITH YOURS.**

The peach trees are received, and I will say that the trees are in fine condition. I saw some from the East that are fair trees, but are nowhere with yours. I was quite sure I would get the best of stock and I was not disappointed. I send you check for the amount. Yours truly,  
Lawton, Mich.

D. L. THORNTON.

### **DRIVE OPPPOSITION FROM THE FIELD.**

Your trees came to hand in good shape and I am well pleased with them. If you will furnish me the necessary papers and permit me to do some business for you, I think we can drive every opposing agent and nursery from this field. We certainly can with such stock as you furnish.

Yours truly,

Mancelona, Mich.

THEO. MEAD.

### **LIKES GRADE AND PACKING.**

I received the trees in good shape, and am well satisfied with them. I like the way they were graded and also like the way you pack them.

DR. E. H. RYNO.

All that is beautiful around the home tends to the development of character.

## TEA ROSES

The Tea Rose is delicate and beautiful. It has the most powerful fragrance, and is yet the sweetest of all Roses. The flowers are large and very delicate in shades of color. Like all tender Roses the flowers improve in quality and perfection as the season advances. They are more tender than any of the other classes and need to be well protected in cold weather. Best for the pot culture. Our list contains only the best and most worthy of cultivation.

**Bon Silene**—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color deep rose; this rose is used largely in floral work, and is highly esteemed for its rich, dark color and beauty of form.

**Catherine Mermet**—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

**Duchess d' Auerstadt**—A strong growing climbing Tea Rose; flowers large, very double, color golden yellow; shaded yellow in the center.

**Duchess of Edinburg**—Deep, glowing crimson; free flowering; large, fine form; beautiful in bud.

**Jean Pernet**—Cream yellow, with deep yellow center, very double.

**La Princesse Vera**—Very double and full; immense buds; color pale, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine.

**Luciole**—Very bright carmine rose, tinted and shaded with saffron-yellow, the base of the petals being of coppery yellow, back of petals bronze-yellow; large, full, strongly scented, of good shape, with long buds.

**Marie Van Houtte**—Of a fine, faultless strawberry color, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rose; occasionally the whole flower is suffused with light pink. This beautiful variety succeeds everywhere, is not particular as to soil, thrives under adverse circumstances. It grows vigorously, blooms freely, and is most deliciously scented.

**Mad. Scipion Cochet**—A strong, robust growing variety; the flowers are of good size and splendid shape, very full. The center of flower is deep yellow, changing to white on outside, delicately shaded and edged with rose.

**Madame Etienne**—This rose is styled the Dwarf Mermet by the French growers. It is one of the very finest clear pink Tea Roses. The flowers are large and very double; the color delicate pink, deeper on the edge of the petals; very free flowering; an excellent bedding sort, blooming the whole season.

**Niphetus**—An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white; highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

**Perle des Jardins**—Unquestionably the finest yellow rose for either winter or summer, grown. The flowers are very large and double, of perfect form. Color a rich shade of yellow; a healthy, free grower, with beautiful foliage and unequaled in profusion of bloom. No collection of roses is complete without Perle.

**Papa Gontier**—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for outdoor planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape when grown in the open ground.

**Sunset**—The flowers are of large size, fine full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

**Safrano**—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

## TREE ROSES

These are grown in tree form with bodies about three feet high. They are very profuse bloomers and highly ornamental and attractive. After transplanting the tops should be cut back to spurs about four inches long. They require very rich soil, and should be well bundled up in the winter with straw and burlap or cornstalks. In summer the stem should be wrapped with straw or heavy paper as a protection against the hot rays of the sun.

We can furnish all the different colors found among roses.

# HARDY BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

**W**

E give herewith a list of the choicest flowering Bulbs. All the kinds mentioned under this head are intended only for fall planting. Plant the bulbs three to four inches deep in a rich loamy or light soil. Cover the beds with leaves during winter six inches thick and remove early in spring.

## CHIONODOXA.

**Luciliae**—Glory of the Snow. One of the most lovely hardy spring-flowering bulbous plants, producing spikes of lovely azure-blue flowers, with pure white centers. It is perfectly hardy, and may be planted as edgings to beds, or in clumps and masses.

## CROCUS.

Naturalized in the grass, or planted thickly in irregular lines, as a border for taller-growing bulbs, or grown in any way whatever, the Crocus is always a cheery and charming little flower. It opens among the first flowers of early spring, while the snow yet lies white on north hillsides, in a cold, dull time, when its bright colors are much appreciated. We have them in Blue, White, Striped and Yellow.

## GALANTHUS. (Snowdrop)

**Nivalis**—This, the earliest of spring-flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms. Plant thickly in groups in some sheltered spot, and the flowers will surprise you before the snow is all gone.

## HYACINTHS.

This deservedly popular bulbous plant is without doubt the most beautiful and useful of all spring-blooming bulbs; its delightful fragrance and the numerous tints of its beautiful trusses of bell-shaped flowers render it invaluable to all lovers of flowers, and afford pleasure and delight to millions of the human race. It is of the easiest culture, and with any reasonable care no one can fail to meet with success in its cultivation. It is, however, highly important to secure the bulbs and have them planted in the fall.

**POT CULTURE**—A four-inch pot is the best size for the successful growth of the bulb. It delights in light, rich sandy soil; when placed in the pot the upper surface of the bulb should be above the soil. After potting, water thoroughly and place them in a dark, cool place in the cellar or out of doors, well covered with sand or other like material, there to remain until well rooted, when they should be taken in a few at a time, to keep up a succession of bloom, and set in a warm and light place in the house or greenhouse to bring them into flower. When in active growth they should have an abundance of water. Support the flower stems with light stakes, if it is necessary, to keep them erect.

**GLASS CULTURE**—Hyacinths are very pretty and very interesting when grown in glasses. Their management thus is simple and as follows: Fill the glass with clean rain water, so that the base of the bulb when set in the receptacle for it on top of the glass will just touch the water. Set away in a cool, dark place until well rooted. A succession may be kept up in the manner recommended for pot culture. Change the water frequently, washing out the roots, if necessary, to cleanse them of any foreign substance. A piece of charcoal in the glass will serve to keep the water sweet, and also affords nourishment to the plants.

**OUTDOOR CULTURE**—Plant in October or early in November, in soil deeply cultivated and rich. Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four inches deep, and when convenient place a handful of sand around each to prevent rot. Cover the surface of the bed with light, short manure, as a protection to the bulbs during the severe months of winter. Remove this covering as soon as the severe frost is gone in spring. After flowering, and when the foliage is well matured, the bulbs may be removed from the soil and kept dry until the following fall; or, if the bed is wanted for summer flowering plants before the foliage is ripened, the bulbs may be carefully removed and again covered with soil in any out-of-the-way corner of the garden until they have matured their foliage. Some cultivators allow their bulbs to remain in the beds several years undisturbed, and with excellent results.

## JONQUILS.

A species of narcissus with fragrant, bright yellow flowers, suitable for house or garden culture; requires the same treatment as narcissus.

## LILIES.

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

**Harrisii** (The Bermuda Easter Lily)—  
The flowers are large, trumpet shaped, pure waxy white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular as a winter flower. Tens of thousands of it are grown every year for church decorations at Easter.

**Pavdalinum**—Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted with purple brown.

**Speciosum Rubrum**—White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful sections of the lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

**Tigrinum fl. pl.** (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; fine.

**Wallacei**—Beautiful clear buff color, spotted black.

## NARCISSUS.

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant. Should be planted in the fall, same as tulips. Fine for winter culture in pots or boxes.

## TULIPS.

The tulip is so perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring. It thrives well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart. Allow the ground to freeze before putting on their winter covering. They may remain in the beds two or three years, when they should be taken up and replaced with new bulbs. If desired, bedding plants may be planted between the rows, as the plants will not have made much growth before the tulips have ripened up, when the tops may be raked off and the plants allowed to cover the whole bed. Tulips succeed admirably in pots or boxes for sitting room or parlor decorations during winter.

### THE WINTER BANANA APPLE IN WISCONSIN.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

The WINTER BANANA APPLES planted from your nurseries three years ago, are simply grand. The trees are very hardy and well adapted to this cold climate; the trees are very vigorous growers, and the fruit is fully equal to the illustration and description in your catalogue. One gentleman, Mr. W. W. Daggett, and wife, drove four miles to see the Winter Banana in bearing, and when I showed him the trees and fruit, he said: "THAT'S SETTLES IT; I'LL HAVE THE WINTER BANANA." I understand he is going to order 100 trees. I want more of this variety, as I know what it is and am running no risk. I think there would be no difficulty in getting a number of orders around here.

Oshkosh, Wis.

THOMAS JAMES,  
Fruitgrower.

### EMINENTLY PLEASED WITH YOUR DEALINGS. AN OLD CUSTOMER.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen:—In answering your esteemed favor of the 27th ult. I cheerfully make the statement that I began buying of you for my orchard at Omeca, Mich., in the spring of 1895, and have since then purchased several thousand apple, peach, plum, cherry and pear trees. The goods received from you have invariably been stocky, healthy, vigorous and first class in every respect, and have thrived exceedingly well. I am eminently pleased with your dealings with me and can cheerfully recommend your firm. Friends and visitors comment favorably upon the remarkable vigor and growth of my orchard. With greetings for your continued success and prosperity, I remain Yours truly,

Cincinnati, O.

FRANCIS H. CLOUD.

### THE FINEST I HAVE EVER PLANTED.

I have planted your trees two years in succession and can say that all things considered they are the finest trees I have ever planted.

Gibson, Mich.

ALVIN BAUHAHN.

The value of our farms is enhanced by planting a border of Evergreens around them.

# BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

## CANNAS.

Stately and highly ornamental plants, growing from five to ten feet high; and forming one of the most beautiful and striking objects for the lawn and for large circular beds. Cannas should be planted early in spring in rich soil, deeply dug and heavily manured. The roots should be preserved in dry sand or sawdust during the winter.

**Ehemanni**—The most distinct of all Cannas, on account of its large, oval, soft green leaves and carmine-red flowers, which are produced on long flower stems, each stem producing from 12 to 15 large, drooping flowers. The flowers are as large as Gladioli, and are used to advantage in bouquet making. This is one of the most striking and desirable Cannas ever introduced, and cannot be too highly recommended.

**Gigantic**—Perhaps the best of the tall growing Cannas. Leaves very large and of a reddish color; flowers crimson red. One of the most rapid growers. They have a decidedly striking appearance. (See cut.)

**Nouttoni**—Is quite distinct from Ehemanni in coloring, being a rich shade of crimson-scarlet. The flowers are very large, growing erect instead of drooping. The foliage is of a brilliant bluish-green, growing very compact, and remarkably free-flowering, forming nearly solid masses of rich, warm coloring. The plant does not exceed six feet in height.

**Flaccida**—This beautiful little native, found in the swamps of Florida and other Southern states, is one of the

most effective of all Cannas for gardens. The flowers are three or four inches long, and are a delicate lemon-yellow color, with a peculiar crimped or waved margin, giving a most pleasant effect. It blooms nearly a month earlier than the other Cannas.



CANNA "GIGANTIC."  
Grows Six Feet High.

## LARGE FLOWERED DWARF CANNAS.

Nothing can be more effective for grouping on lawns or for large beds in parks, than these ever-blooming Cannas. They commence to flower in a short time after planting and are a mass of gorgeous colors until stopped by frost in fall. When grown as pot plants they are beautiful specimens for the porch in summer and continue to bloom all winter if taken into the house or conservatory. The tubers should be dug up in the fall after the first frost and put away in a cool cellar in dry sand or sawdust for winter storage.

**Duchess de Mortemart**—Broad, deep green foliage; large, well rounded flowers; deep canary yellow, heavily spotted and flaked crimson.

**Egandise**—One of the finest dark-leaved varieties. Foliage dark maroon and green; of erect habit; very compact; throwing up numerous heads of bloom; color bright cherry red.

**Francois Crozy**—This variety is identical with Mad. Crozy in habit and general style of growth; flowers bright orange, bordered with a narrow edge of gold; one of the most desirable shades.

**Felix Crouse**—Plant strong grower, four to five feet high; foliage deep green; flower spikes very numerous; deep scarlet.

**Geoffroy St. Hilaire**—Rich bronze purple foliage, and large, well-shaped flowers of a rich glowing scarlet overlaid with orange; four to five feet high.

**Henry A. Dreer**—Flowers large, of a very rich crimson; foliage bronze-purple; entirely distinct. Four feet.

**L. Guill**—Flowers very large, of a beautiful rich salmon color; foliage green. Five feet.

**Lutea Splendens**—Large, dark green leaves; flowers large, on strong spikes; canary yellow, spotted light maroon. Four to five feet high.

**Miss Sarah Hill**—Showy, deep carmine flowers; large full spike; foliage green.

**Maurice Rivoire**—Large flowers, vermillion scarlet; foliage bronzy purple. Four feet.

**M. Ferrand**—Deep bronzy foliage; crimson scarlet flowers.

**Paul Marquant**—One of the most pleasing and beautiful on account of its large size and distinct and novel color. The flowers stand out from the spike in such a manner as to attract special attention. Color a beautiful shade of bright salmon with a carmine tint.

**Star of '91**—A grand variety for pot culture. It is a dwarf, compact grower, rarely exceeding two and one-half feet

in height, and is a perpetual bloomer summer and winter, if kept growing; flowers very large, in large compact panicles; colors rich, glowing orange-scarlet, faintly banded with golden yellow.

**Souv. de Asa Gray**—Dense metallic green foliage; fine, large, orange-crimson flowers.

**Statuaire Fulconis**—Rich, dazzling scarlet, shaded amaranth; foliage deep green. Four feet.

**Tete d'Or**—A vigorous grower, three and one-half to four feet high; foliage green; very free flowering; flowers large and showy; golden yellow, distinctly spotted with carmine.

**Victor Hugo**—Dark, bronzy green foliage; flowers large, bright, dazzling scarlet. Three to four feet.

## CALADIUMS.

One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil; it is easy of culture, a full-sized plant being four or five feet in height, with immense leaves frequently three feet long. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter.

## DAHLIAS.

The Dahlia is one of the most showy of our autumn flowers. Commencing to flower in August, they are a perfect blaze of bloom until stopped by frost in late autumn. The Cactus, Single and Pompon varieties are especially fine for cut flowers. We know of nothing more showy for table decoration than a loosely arranged bunch of long-stemmed Cactus or Single Dahlias. They delight in a deep rich soil, should be planted three and one-half to four feet apart and be tied to heavy stakes to prevent strong winds from breaking them down. The roots should be dug up in the fall and hung up in a dry cellar during winter.

## GLADIOLI.

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two or more feet in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. As cut flowers they are the most lasting of anything we know. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant at two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart. This will give a succession of bloom from July to November. In the fall, before hard frost, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, leave to dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool place, secure from the frost, until spring.

## LILIES.

**Auratum** (Gold-Banded Japan Lily)—This superb lily has flowers ten to twelve inches in diameter, composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like

perfume. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers attain their maximum size and number. Upwards of twelve flowers have been produced on a single stem. It is perfectly hardy in dry soils; also admirably adapted for pot culture.

## PEONIES.

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the peony, which, when once planted, all is done. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental, even when out of flower. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The peony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. When the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of rhododendrons. It is really a flower for the million.

## TUBEROSES.

One of the most beautiful summer flowering plants, producing spikes from two to three feet high, of double, pure waxy white flowers, delightfully fragrant. May be kept in bloom for a long time by planting from the first of April to the first of June. Very desirable for bouquets or baskets.

### **\$513 FROM 171 NEW PROLIFIC TREES.**

I write to know whether you have saved me the 1000 New Prolific trees ordered from you last fall at the state fair grounds for spring delivery. I am well pleased with your New Prolific peach. Out of 171 bearing trees planted five years ago on less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground I realized \$513.00 in cash. The New Prolific peach I consider the king in my orchard for profit. If the Banner peaches planted last spring from your nursery prove as good as New Prolifics I will be more than satisfied. The trees have made an uncommonly large growth. I am thankful to you for the advice you have given me from time to time, and must say that I have never been disappointed in any of the dealings I have had with your firm. I have over 90 acres of orchard, all from your nursery.

E. E. BROWN.

Englishville, Mich.

### **3,000 TREES, BETTER THAN REPRESENTED.**

The trees I bought from you last spring, 3,000 in all, are just what you represented them to be, in fact, better than I expected. Your dealings with me, I am pleased to say, have been very honorable and square, and I can cheerfully recommend your firm to any one intending to plant trees. I hope you will be rewarded for your liberal and fair dealings.

JOHN DELANEY.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

### **EIGHT YEARS' BUSINESS MOST SATISFACTORY.**

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

This is to certify that I have sold trees for Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich., for the past eight years; during this time I am pleased to say that our business relations have been most satisfactory. Their disposition to deal fair and square with me and all the customers has always been the source of great encouragement to me while canvassing. Their square dealing is manifested in their method of instructing their agents not to sell varieties which cannot be supplied. Under these conditions I am able to hold my trade and am gaining new customers wherever I do business. Without a feeling of partiality I can say that the nursery stock supplied my customers has been superior in quality to that shipped out by other firms. The firm deserves success, and is getting it.

W. E. SCRIVER.

Newanago, Mich.

### **THE FINEST TREES EVER SEEN.**

The peach trees and other nursery stock ordered from you received. The Elberta peach trees are the finest I have ever seen, although we have planted many thousands in the past few years. All stock is perfectly satisfactory.

GEO. A. RUNNER.

Locust Point, O.

### **HUNDREDS OF TREES, ALL PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.**

It gives me great pleasure to state that the many hundred trees which I have bought from you in the last three years were first-class and perfectly satisfactory.

C. C. SIGLER.

Cleveland, O.



**ONE OF OUR LARGE BARN SIGNS.**

"Advertising is the life of trade." It is an item of prime importance with us. We aim to reach the people by judicious advertising and then to hold their patronage by square dealing. The above photograph shows one of our large advertising signs. The very best quality of white lead and oil paints are used. Only artists, such as we employ, are capable of turning out such excellent work. All kinds and sizes of signs are painted, including beautifully colored fruits and flowers. Thus we corroborate our claim of being the largest advertisers in our line of business.



GREENING'S BARN SIGNS.



GREENING'S BARN SIGNS.

In building a house, reserve a portion of the building fund for the yard.

**ONE OF GREENING'S BARN SIGNS.**

Few people realize the vast proportions of our advertising. We believe we can say without contradiction that we are to-day the largest advertisers in the nursery business in the world. Above is shown one of our large barn signs, which speaks for itself.

**BLOCK OF WINTER BANANA APPLE.****BLOCK OF TWO-YEAR-OLD PLUM.**

Our specialties are all "Trade Marked." Don't be deceived by accepting others.

## SPRAYING OUTFITS

We handle the most improved and modern spraying pumps, ranging from small hand pumps to gasoline and steam power machines. All are thoroughly tested and guaranteed.

### THE AUTO-SPRAY

### THE AUTO-SPRAY



(Patented.)

A self-operating or automatic sprayer. The climax of all sprayers; combines every conceivable point of excellence, including economy, durability, low price and ease in carrying and operating.

#### SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION.

Attention is called to the rigid handle, which serves as handle for carrying the can, for plunger rod, and for unscrewing the pump from the reservoir; also the air pump valve, which can be taken apart without moving a screw or fastening of any kind and in less than one second's time, and lastly to metal top of air pump, which may be attached readily and which cannot wear out as in the case of other structures held in position by tacks.

Nothing but galvanized steel and solid brass used with 3-ply rubber hose—nothing to rust or corrode.

Weight, empty, 7 lbs.; weight, loaded, 39 lbs.; capacity about 4 gallons.

Extension pipes extra.

Safety valves furnished on all machines.

#### DIRECTIONS.

Fill the reservoir not more than two-thirds full with the solution ready for spraying, insert the air pump at the end of the can, and all is ready for the operation. The sprayer being carried by the shoulder strap leaves both hands of the person operating nothing to do but direct the spray. The spray can be made to flow faster or slower by merely turning the cock of the spraying nozzle, and will throw either a cloud-like shower or a solid stream.

#### WHAT THIS AUTOMATIC SPRAYER WILL DO.

Eight to ten strokes of plunger in air chamber will compress enough air to discharge the entire contents and make a continuous spray for nine minutes. This means that the sprayer can be charged in fifteen seconds, when it will work uninterruptedly long enough to spray a quarter acre of potatoes.

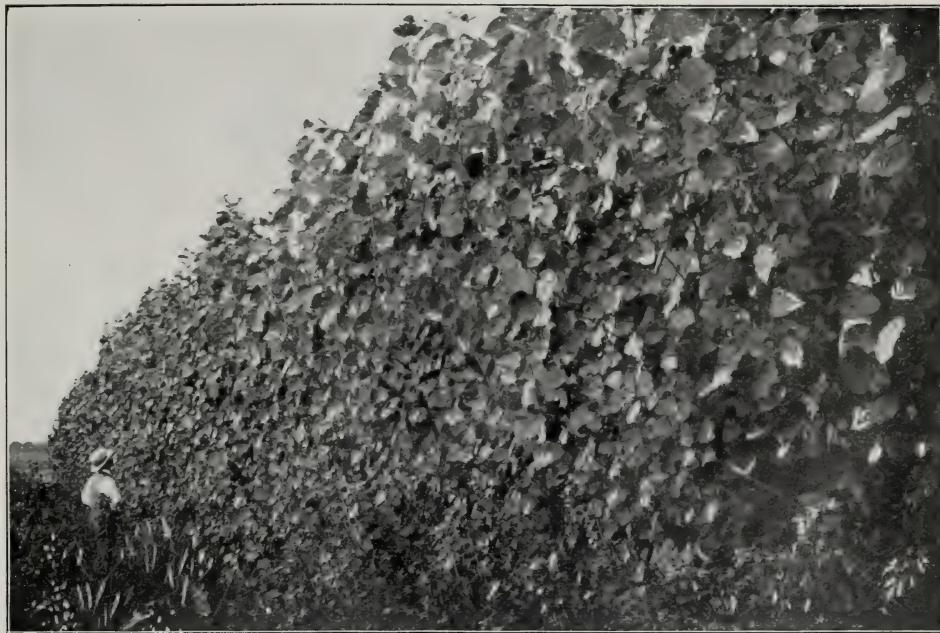
#### WARRANTY.

We warrant every spraying machine of our manufacture to be perfect and to give satisfaction; and every defect in material or workmanship will be immediately corrected by replacing the part free of charge to the customer. This offer is not made and could not be made by any other manufacturer.

For prices and terms, address

**The Greening Bros. Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.**

There is no disappointment in our trees; they always satisfy.

**CAROLINA POPLAR. GIGANTIC GROWTH IN TWO YEARS.**

Here is shown a row of Carolina Poplars, two years old, as grown on our grounds last season. These trees made the astounding growth of from fourteen to sixteen feet in two years.

**ONE OF GREENING'S FORMS.**

Photo by W. S. Richards.

The above half-tone shows a large 32-page form of this catalogue, 46x62 inches, ready for the press, which was composed, printed and bound by The Blade Printing & Paper Company, Toledo, Ohio. The beautiful half-tone engravings which illustrate this edition were made by The Peninsular Engraving Co. of Toledo and Detroit. This entire catalogue was compiled and supervised by Mr. Chas. E. Greening, America's greatest nurseryman.

This catalogue is an instructor. Preserve it.



W.W.



W.C.B.



A.A.K.



I.B.



B.F.W.



B.L.B.



G.W.B.



D.D.



J.C.



I.J.S.



E.S.C.



W.H.B.



W.E.C.



T.S.N.



A.G.



A.J.T.



T.M.



W.E.S.



A.J.B.



G.B.



H.J.C.



D.W.F.



F.F.H.



E.P.R.



W.R.



R.S.



C.S.C.



J.P.S.



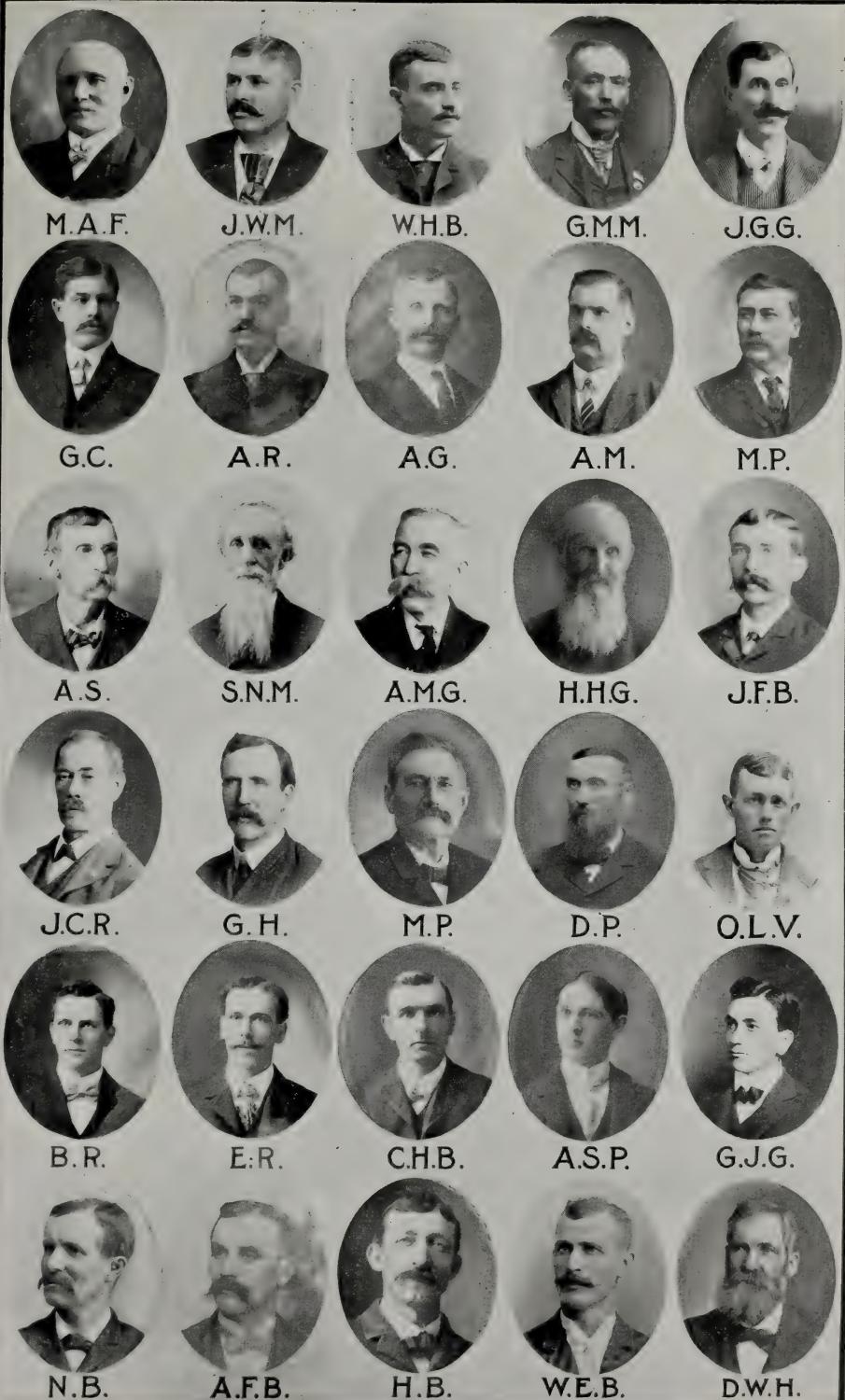
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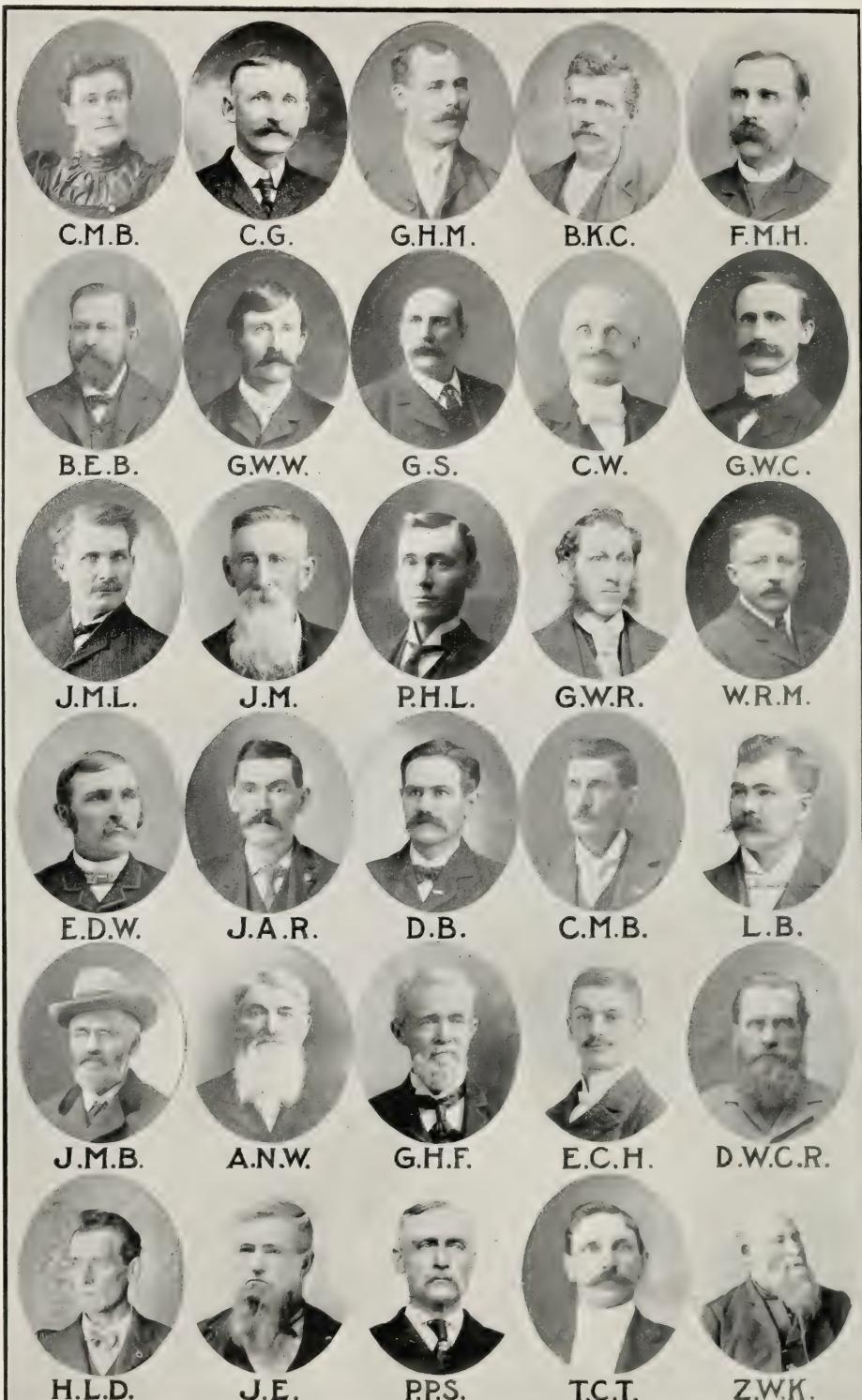
F.C.

### A FEW OF OUR HUSTLING SALESMEN

All our orders are filled by experienced men.

**A FEW OF OUR HUSTLING SALESMEN**

Plant Greening's northern-grown trees. None better grown.



### A FEW OF OUR HUSTLING SALESMEN

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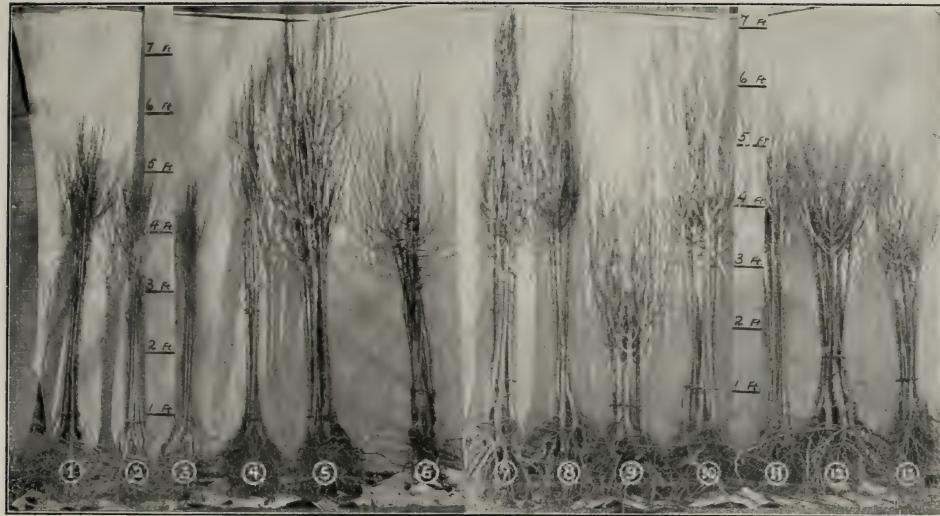
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#### GREENING'S WHOLE-ROOT TREES.

This page is presented primarily for the purpose of showing the essential points which go to make a first-class tree. We think we may be permitted to mention that a large amount of nursery stock which is annually delivered is far from being first-class in point of quality, size and root. First-class trees should have smooth, clean, fresh and healthy bodies, strong, healthy and vigorous roots, and the grades should be as even as possible, both in height and caliber, not overgrown or undersized. Intelligent planters look for the best and are willing to pay fair prices for good, healthy and reliable stock. Such planters invariably have the best orchards, while those who continually figure to get the cheapest have the poorest orchards and in some instances none at all. One need only to look around and observe a little to be apprised of this fact. Among the group of "whole-root trees" may be seen one bundle of "piece-root trees." It is true these piece-root trees may be grown at about half cost, but whether they are as good as whole-root trees is a matter to be considered by the planter. Many nurserymen try to increase their gains by growing piece-root trees, but it is at the expense of the planter.

#### DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATION.

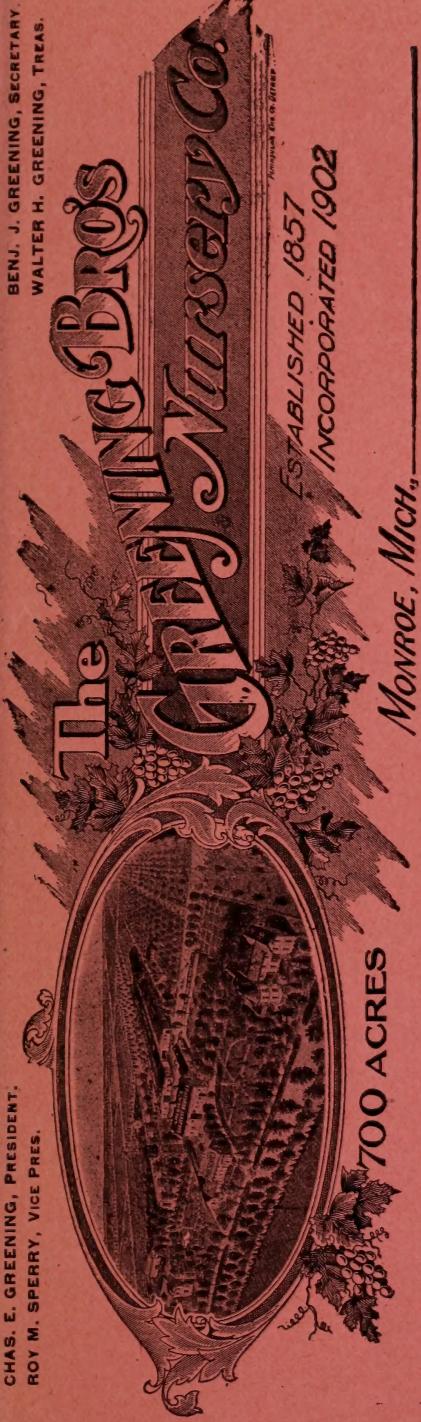
1. **Peach Trees.**—One year from bud, first-class, 4 to 6 feet high, on Tennessee natural peach root.
2. **Peach Trees.**—One year from bud, medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, on Tennessee natural peach root.
- 3.—**Peach Trees.**—One year from bud, No. 2 size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, on Tennessee natural peach roots.
4. **Plum Trees.**—(Japan)—One year from bud, 4 to 6 feet high, on imported French Myrobalan Plum whole roots.
5. **Plum Trees.**—Two years from bud, first-class, 5 to 7 feet high, on imported French Myrobalan Plum whole-root.
6. **BUNDLE OF PIECE-ROOT TREES.**—Three years old.
7. **Standard Pear Trees.**—Two years old, first-class, 5 to 7 feet high, on imported French pear whole-roots.
8. **Standard Pear Trees.**—Two years from bud, medium size, 4 to 6 feet high, on imported French pear whole roots.
9. **Dwarf Pear Trees.**—Two years from bud, first-class, 3 to 4 feet high, on imported French Angers quince whole-roots.
10. **Apple Trees.**—Three year whole-root grafts, first-class, 5 to 7 feet high, on French crab apple roots.
11. **Apple Trees.**—Three year whole-root grafts, medium size, 4 to 6 feet high, on French crab apple roots.
12. **Cherry Trees.**—Two years from bud, first-class,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 feet high, on imported French Mahaleb cherry whole-roots.
13. **Cherry Trees.**—Two years from bud, medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 feet high, on imported French Mahaleb cherry whole-roots.

A stroll out in the open air among the trees is Nature's purest nectar.



CHAS. E. GREENING, PRESIDENT.  
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WALTER H. GREENING, TREAS.



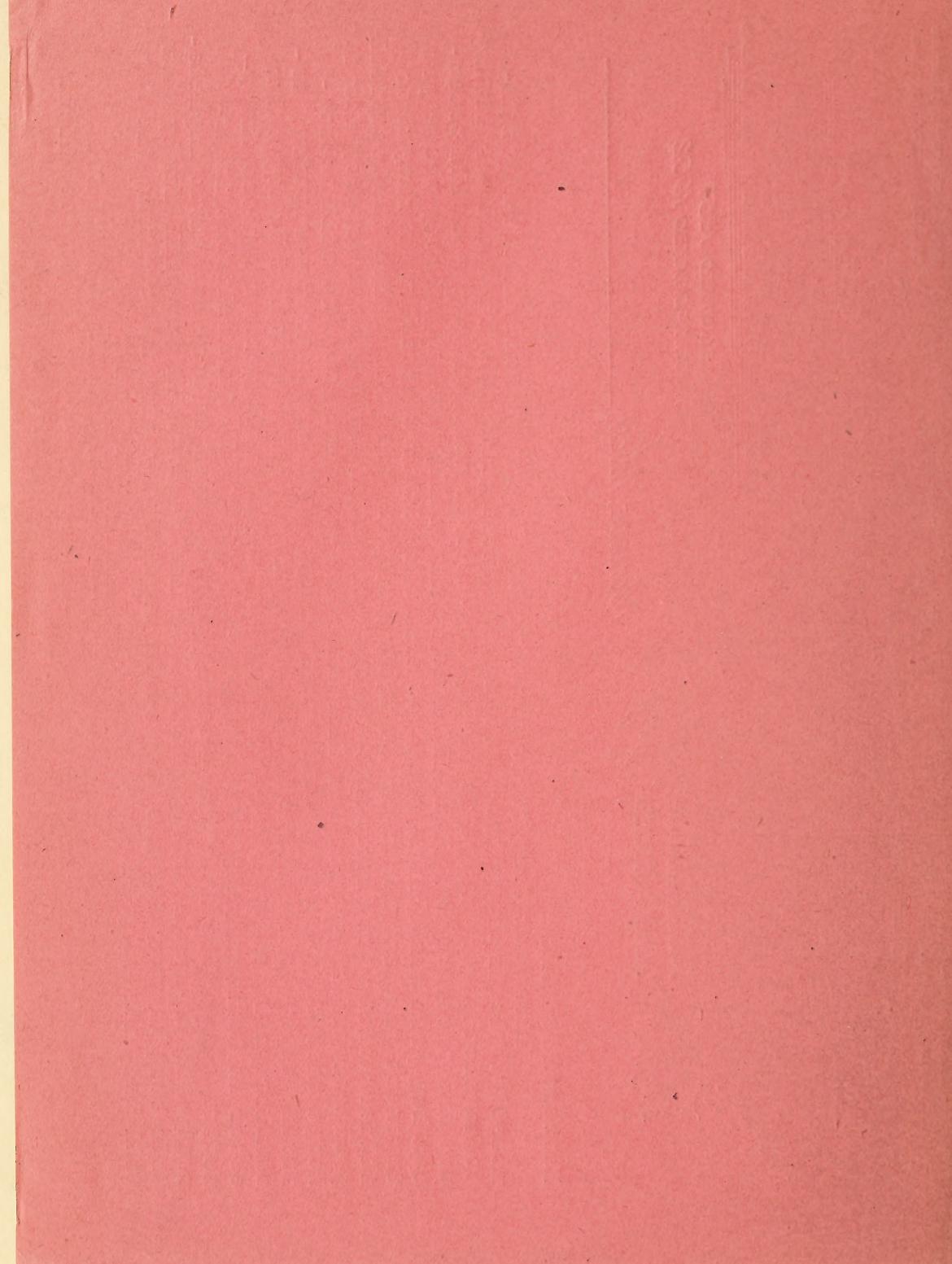
Esteemed Friend:

This book from front cover to the last page will interest you immensely. It is copyrighted, and is a complete guide on all matters pertaining to horticulture. There is hardly any need to mention that you will treasure and preserve it. You will read it carefully and put it away where you can lay your hands on it when you want it. It is written and arranged to interest you, and moreover to instruct you. You will admire the beautiful illustrations and appreciate the cost and careful thought necessary for its production. If you are familiar with the printers art, you will acknowledge that in point of beauty, usefulness, correctness of description, artistic typographical make up and arrangement, it is unequalled by any other similar publication. The fruit grower, the amateur gardner, those interested in fruit growing for pleasure or profit will find reliable information along this line and also those interested in home and civic improvement will find this catalog a complete instructor. If you will kindly show this book to your friends who are in need of anything in our line, the favor will be gratefully received.

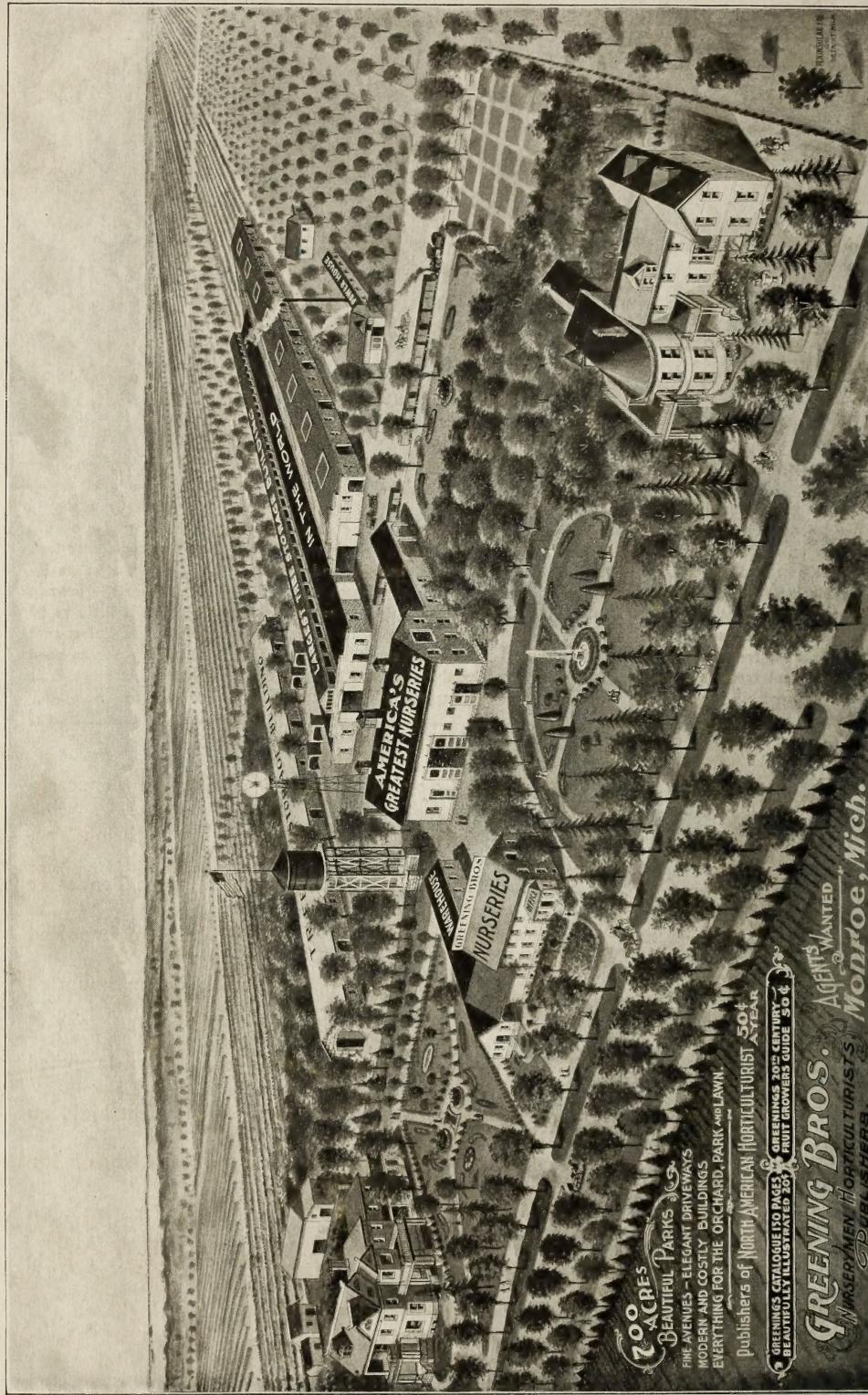
Yours truly,  
THE GREENING BROS.

NURSERY CO.

Monroe, Mich.







BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF GREENING'S MAMMOTH NURSERY PLANT